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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

N. P. SHAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1873. NO. 223.

FIRST EDITION.

THE MODOCS.

Captain Jack and Old Schonchin Bound—Scarfaced Charley Protests to No Purpose—More of the Savages Discovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The following dispatch has been received:

BOYLE'S CAMP, Tule Lake Peninsula, June 2, 7 P. M.—The captives and captors remained at Applegate's rancho. Before night Captain Jack and Schonchin were bound together and placed with other warriors in a small building adjoining Applegate's house, under guard. Neither Jack nor Schonchin spoke a word; not a muscle of Jack's face moved. Scarfaced Charley protested against the indignity in which he and his fellow captives, and said some of them intended escape, even if opportunity offered. He obtained little satisfaction and retired in disgust.

Efforts to Christianize the Warm Springs have been entirely unsuccessful, for most of them are members of the Methodist church.

All the military force of the expedition will be united at this place. The record to Gen. Canby's hut was found in Jack's satchel. Col. Green's capture was made in Oregon; not in California.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCHE, June 3, 7 P. M.—To-day we paid a visit to "Old Sleepy" on one of the small islands of Klamath Lake. The old Indian told me he had five Modocs on the island, and would surrender them to Alvin Fairchild, as soon as Fairchild returned from Clear Lake. We saw one of the Indians, Lechee Back. He was badly wounded, and will probably die. Fairchild has just returned, and to-morrow we will go for the last of the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The following dispatch was sent to-day from Salem, Oregon: Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.—As to Modoc outlaws in custody of United States military authorities, I most respectfully request those now standing indicted in the Circuit Court of Jackson county, Oregon, for the crime of murder, who are not amenable to military execution, be delivered to the civil authorities of this State for trial and punishment. They have legal defense based either upon amnesty or upon the denial of guilt. Such defense be placed before the proper tribunal. Signed, L. F. Grover, Governor of Oregon.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Shenango and Allegheny Road Opened—Change of Gauge on the Atlantic and Great Western.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., June 4, 1873.

The first oil train on the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad arrived here last evening from Harrisville, and was transferred to the Atlantic and Great Western cars and shipped to Cleveland. This road is the same to the Butler oil fields that the "Jimtown" road was to the Creek. The single pipe line from Greece City to Harrisville has not been found adequate to the demands, and a second is being laid.

The Atlantic and Great Western Company are distributing men all along the line, for the purpose of changing the gauge to the standard of 4 feet 8½ inches. A broad gauge rolling stock has been put on the road for some time. Narrow gauge cars have been operated along the lines at various points. The changing of the gauge will be superintended by the same parties who changed the Ohio and Mississippi road a few years ago.

Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh—Board of Directors.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, June 4, 1873.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad, in this city, to-day, William McCreery was re-elected President; A. N. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer; Frank Sillman, Secretary. The Board of Directors are Henry Hubbard, H. T. Morrison, A. G. Fish, F. Hartenstein, E. S. Newell, Wm. Sillman, Jr., Wm. Sillman, William Harbaugh, William Shinn, A. L. Crawford, William McCreery, W. L. Bissell and Thomas D. Messenger.

New York Central and Hudson River—Election of Directors.

ALBANY, June 4.—At the election of Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to-day the old officers were re-elected unanimously.

The Northern Pacific Open from Duluth to Missouri River.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The following dispatch has been received here:

BISMARCK, DAKOTA, June 4.—The track of the Northern Pacific Railroad reached the Missouri river at this place on Saturday, and the entire division, four hundred and fifty miles, from Duluth to Bismarck is now in active business. Connection is made here with the eastern end of the Missouri River Steamboat Company's line, and the upper and lower Missouri. A line of steamers is established between this point and Fort Benton, in Western Montana, and shipments of Government and private freight are being made by this new route to the Northwest. The railroad surveying expedition, under military escort, under command of General Stanley left here on the 16th of May, with the intention of making the final and definite location of the line of road from the crossing of the Missouri to the crossing of the Yellowstone, and along that river to central Montana, this being the only portion of the line not yet surveyed. No serious opposition from Indians is anticipated by those best able to judge.

The Arkansas Troubles Decided.

LITTLE ROCK, June 4.—The Attorney General concluded the argument in the *quo warranto* case against Governor Baxter, before the Supreme Court, the morning. This evening the Court met, and four of the five Judges decided that the Court had no jurisdiction, the chief Justice, McClure, dissenting. The decision of the Court was received with the greatest satisfaction, and there is general rejoicing to-night. This is regarded as the end of all trouble, and thereafter Governor Baxter will be recognized as the Governor without any show of opposition.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The loss by the burning of Brown & Son's woolen mill, in Philadelphia, Tuesday morning, is estimated at $200,000; insurance $145,000, of which $125,000 is in New York and foreign companies.

J. T. Stewart & Son's boot and shoe factory, in Rochester, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $90,000; insurance $50,000.

Extensive fires are raging in the woods at Campabello and in the vicinity of Perry and Pembroke, Maine. The fires are supposed to be the work of incendiaries, and a large reward is offered for their apprehension.

The frequent and heavy rains have completely flooded Texas, entailing great damage on the growing corn and cotton crops. Many parts of the State have been visited by the severest hail storms ever known, entirely destroying the growing crops. The rivers and creeks are very high, and the prospect of continued rains is very promising.

Representatives of the leading insurance companies have voted to cancel policies where the holders make exorbitant claims for damages for the removal of goods or present claims where the removal was not necessary by reason of fire in the building or accident.

The propeller City of Chatham was burned at her dock, at Hamilton, Ontario, Tuesday night, with a cargo of seven hundred barrels of flour. The vessel was valued at $52,000.

A dispatch from Havana says that the Republican prisoners at Remedios have been liberated. Official telegrams had been received announcing the killing of thirty-two insurgents in the Garimaro mountains and seven in the Lazaro mountains. Colonel Pelis Aguirre, who was attached to the staff of the late Cuban General Agramonte, has been captured. Modesto Diaz is moving toward Sierra Bayamo, toward Manzanillo, with a heavy Spanish column. The Republicans are daily gaining accessions to their ranks and the party is assuming new strength.

The steamers Australia and Pennsylvania, from Glasgow, arrived at New York last evening.

McAlpine, alias McCormick, who was caught in Mr. Dingee's house, Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, a week ago, and who was captured through the efforts of a daughter of Mr. Dingee, after firing two shots at her, was yesterday sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for burglary, and ten additional years for assault with intent to kill. After the sentence was announced the prisoner told the Judge there was another indictment over him, but Judge Moore responded that thirty years sentence would answer for the present.

Rev. Dr. Paddock has sent a letter to the standing committee of the Diocese of Massachusetts, accepting the office of Bishop, to which he has been elected.

The Massachusetts Medical Society, at its meeting yesterday, voted to expel the homeopathic physicians whose trial had been recently chronicled, there being one dissenting vote.

President Grant has postponed his departure for Long Branch until Friday.

A fire at Birch Hill River Point, Rhode Island, yesterday, burned the cotton printing mills, the furnace and two dwellings. Loss $75,000; insurance $20,000.

The Trustees of the New York Times fund for poor children of New York city held a meeting Tuesday and decided to commence preparations on the 21st inst., when the first excursion will be given. The relief of sick children will begin about the same time. The Trustees have now the sum of $9,400 in hand from the Times fund, besides the contributions recently received. It is to be hoped the great success that attended the same people fund the summer will be more than repeated this summer.

The steamships Westphalia and Saxonia, from Hamburg, and Greece and the City of New York, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

One hundred and thirty dealers in butter and cheese, in New York, organized yesterday and voted to establish an Exchange. It is stated that their interests cover over fifty millions of dollars in annual transactions.

It is reported that new indictments have been found by the Grand Jury, at New York, against Tweed, ex-Clerk J. B. Young of the Supervisors, the Court House Commissioners and ex-Judge Garvin, late District Attorney.

Thomas Mitchell, while drunk, beat and kicked his wife to death at Greenpoint, N. Y., late Tuesday night. The murderer was arrested.

The second session of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Cleveland, yesterday, was largely attended and many valuable reports and papers on scientific subjects were presented by the different Bureaus and discussed.

Wm. Simpson and John A. Glaspy, who ran away from Huntsville, Indiana, last Wednesday with two young girls, named Cosgrove, procured a horse and carter, and six horses and a wagon and buggy, and some other property, and overtook them in East St. Louis yesterday. Simpson is a married man.

S. K. Welcher, Superintendent of the Extension saw mill of Bliss, Hogue & Alton, Ill., was caught in the belting mill yesterday and almost instantly killed.

Reports from all parts of Kansas represent the grass and crops to be in excellent condition and an abundant yield of all kinds of grain anticipated.

The eighteenth annual convention of the German Catholic Benevolent Association of the United States finished its labors at Detroit, yesterday, and adjourned. Rochester was selected as the place of the next meeting. The following dispatch was received by Bishop Borgess to-day: Rome, June 4, 2 P. M.—The Pope returns thanks for your congratulations and sends his benediction to all the delegates of the convention there assembled. Signed, Cardinal Antonelli.

The latest and most complete returns from the election of Judge of the Supreme Court indicate the election of A. M. Craig, the farmers' candidate, over Judge Lawrence, the present Chief Justice, by a majority probably of fifteen hundred.

The trial of ex Senator Pomeroy on the charge of bribery began in the District Court at Topeka, Kas., on the 1st inst. Evidence will be given on each side, and the trial is expected to be protracted and sensational.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1873, 8 P. M.

[PROBABILITIES FOR THURSDAY.]

For New England, on Thursday, winds, veering to westerly and northerly, rising barometer and clear or clearing weather are probable. For the Middle States and Lower Lake winds veering to westerly and northerly, rising barometer and clear or partly cloudy weather on Thursday. For the Southern States, East of the Mississippi, southwesterly to northwesterly winds and clearer, partly cloudy weather during Thursday. From Ohio valley and Missouri to Upper Lakes and Minnesota, generally clearer and partly cloudy weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

June 4, 1873—10:48 P. M.

	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	76	N. W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	75	W.	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	65	S.	Fair.
Indianapolis, Ind.	72	W.	Fair.
Leavenworth, Kan.	67	N.	Fair.
Louisville, Ky.	79	S.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	78	S. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	78	S. W.	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	79	S.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	65	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	67	S. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La.	73	S. W.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	73	S. W.	Fair.
St. Paul,	67	W.	Clear.
Fort Gibson,	68	N. W.	Fair.
Keokuk	68	S.	Clear.
La Crosse,	67	S.	Clear.

LOCAL MEANS FOR YESTERDAY.

Barometer, 29.710. Thermometer, 75. Humidity, 75 per cent. Direction of wind, southwesterly. Amount of rain fall 0.16 inch. Weather partly cloudy and light rain from 7:25 P. M. Highest temperature, 91.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Accident—Engineer Killed—Fireman and Brakeman Injured.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—A terrible accident occurred this forenoon, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad, a freight train bound southeast ran into a lot of cattle between Connersville and Rushville, Ind., and the locomotive and tender thrown from the track down the bank. The engineer, Howe, was killed and his body was taken to Indianapolis, where his wife and children reside. The fireman had both legs broken and a brakeman seriously wounded. The names of the last two have not been ascertained.

Young Lady Killed by Lightning at Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., June 4, 1873.

During a thunder storm here this evening, Miss Maggie Neff, while washing dishes, was instantly killed by lightning. A house in course of erection near by was struck and entirely demolished.

CRIMES.

Attempted Outrage and Probable Murder.

CHICAGO, June 4.—A horrible outrage and probable murder are reported committed in Dekalb county since Clerk last night. Mrs. Caroline Gangor, a respectable German woman, was walking to her home in the North part of the city shortly after eight P. M. from a visit to her mother, when a gentlemanly appearing man came along in a buggy, and asked her destination, said he was going near her house and politely offered her a ride. Instead of this, he secondrel drove her to Lincoln Park, and when he had reached a lonely spot attempted to outrage her by forcing her head toward his lap. She broke out her savagely with a dirk, inflicting twelve wounds, and the injuries will result in death unless she will recover. Her cries, however, brought a policeman to her rescue, and the would-be murderer was arrested, and now safely lodged in jail. He gave his name as E. S. Griffith.

An Acquitted Murderer Commits a Murderous Assault on His Wife.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 4.—Joseph Fore, who shot and killed Munson Beach, his brother-in-law, and was some months subsequently tried and acquitted on the ground of emotional insanity, made a murderous assault on his wife about one o'clock this afternoon, striking her three savage blows on the head with a hatchet, inflicting dangerous wounds.

It appears Fore remained at home on Monday last from Natchez, where, it is said, his grandmother refused longer to support him, and soon after his arrival he made threats against his wife. Since their last separation Mrs. Fore has been employed in a store on Fourth street, and to-day, in company with Agnes Donnally, was walking up Washington avenue, on her way to her father's residence, 1421 Christy avenue, when Fore joined her and entered into conversation about his future prospects. He also urged her to live with him again, which she refused to do until he would stop drinking and settle down to some quiet and steady mode of life. He then dropped behind the ladies, but followed them until after crossing Tenth street, when he quickly overtook them, and assaulted his wife to shake hands with him as a final farewell. She complied with the request, when he seized it and, drawing her toward him, pulled a hatchet from underneath his coat and dealt her three fearful blows on the head. She fell senseless to the pavement, her companion screamed for help, and Fore dropped the hatchet and ran. Several men immediately pursued the murderer, and at the corner of Ninth street and Washington avenue he was caught and taken in custody by a policeman. Mrs. Fore was carried into a friend's house near by, and a surgical examination revealed the severe gashes on the head, one of which would doubtless have proved fatal, but for the thick mass of hair which she wore on the top of her head. She now lies in a critical condition, and may possibly recover.

Total Wheat Production of the United States.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 3.—The Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, Hon. F. Watts, has furnished the Chamber of Commerce here a very interesting tabular statement, which was instituted on Tuesday and has attracted much attention, showing the number of bushels of wheat raised in each State of the Union in each of the past two years. The total estimate production of wheat in the United States in 1872 was 249,297,000 bushels; showing an increase of 12,725,000 bushels compared with the crop of 1871. The largest production of any single State was Illinois, 25,650,000 bushels; Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa respectively ranked next to California, ranging from 22,000,000 to 32,000,000 bushels. The total production in the Northwestern States named in 1872 was 92,228,000 bushels, an increase of 26,230,000 bushels over the crop of 1871 in the same states. Secretary Watson, of the U. S. Department of Commerce, is authority for the statement that 43,255,000 bushels of wheat, including flour, have been exported from Atlantic and Chicago and other points up to May 31st last, from the crop of 1872. In the four great wheat producing States of the West, viz: Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, which together with Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, contributed to them the estimated amounts of 32,000,000 bushels, leaves an available surplus still to come forward between the first of June and the harvesting of the next harvest of 16,729,000 bushels in wheat and flour.

Cholera Along the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, June 4.—For the past ten days a disease pronounced then by physicians as cholera morbus, or malarial fever, has prevailed here, but no alarm was felt until yesterday, when the physicians generally agreed that it was cholera, some classing it sporadic, and others Asiatic. Thus far its ravages have been chiefly confined to negroes and the laboring classes, and in the absence of any established Board of Health it is difficult to estimate the number who have died. Doctors say the disease, if promptly attended to, yields readily to treatment. Among the latest victims was George Moore, of the Memphis and Louisville Transfer Company, who died last night. During the war he was Provost Marshal of the city under the Federals, and was much esteemed. Reports from the interior up here on the river say the disease prevails there also. There is but little excitement here in regard to it.

Meeting of Underwriters in Boston.

BOSTON, June 4.—A meeting of Underwriters was held at the Revere House this evening, Seventy companies were represented. Chief Engineer Damrell was present, by invitation, to explain the impediments in the way of successfully fighting fires. The Chief made a speech stating fully the embarrassments under which the department labors. The meeting adjourned until Thursday evening. Great interest prevails among the Underwriters, and a strong desire is manifested to thoroughly investigate the management of the fire department.

Alleged Unlawful Doings of Detectives.

BOSTON, June 4.—Warrants are said to be out for the arrest of four detectives, named Bangs, of New York; Carson, of Philadelphia; Loomis, of Pittsburgh, and Bissell, of Boston, who are charged with arresting Mrs. Dudley, wife of the alleged mail robber, at her residence in Mattapan, without legal authority, and also compelling her to assign over to them bonds and cash to a considerable amount. Ten thousand dollars damages are claimed against the detectives.

Mad Dogs Killed—Races at Zanesville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, June 4, 1873.

Two dogs, supposed to have hydrophobia, were killed on the street to-day.

A large number of horses have been entered for the summer meeting of the Driving Association, which commences June 11th. John Harper, of Kentucky, has several here.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Cotton Crop Seriously Damaged.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Extension to the Ohio River.

The Texas Border Commission.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1873.

Forgetting the Past.

Major Elias Griswold, of Baltimore, who was Confederate Provost Marshal at Richmond during the rebellion, has been appointed a special agent of the Postoffice Department, at a salary of $1,000 per annum. He is now a member of the Maryland Legislature, elected on the Democratic ticket in November, 1871, but has been acting with the Republican party since last fall, when he ran as the anti-Greeley candidate for Congress in one of the Baltimore districts, but was defeated by ex-Governor Swann.

The Cotton Crop Damaged.

The New York *Commercial Bulletin*, published some time since a very gratifying review of the prospects of the ensuing cotton crop. The information on which its opinion was based was, however, only down to the latter part of April. Letters received here from cotton factors and planters now state that for the thirty days subsequent to that period it has rained in nearly all the cotton growing region, the effect of which has been disastrous in the extreme on the coming crop.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Extension.

Mr. Gorman, the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, called on Senator Windom to-day, and furnished him with the information requested by the Committee on Transportation, bearing on the subject of the extension of that work to the Ohio river. If the general government should decide to proffer its aid for the extension of this work, it rests with the State of Maryland, which controls a majority of the stock, to accept or decline.

Apprehensions Removed.

Fears having been expressed by the people of Arizona that some of the troops in that Territory would be withdrawn, which would have the effect to embolden the Apaches to renew their murderous work, Delegate McCormick to-day brought the matter to the attention of General Sherman. General Sherman quieted the apprehensions by the assurance that the present force in the Territory should be kept up, and that General Crook should be retained in command.

Texas Border Commission.

Private advices received here state that the Texas Frontier Commission has concluded its labors, and expect to reach Washington about the 15th instant. They expect to submit their report and the testimony to the President by the 20th. The Commission, since its return to Texas, has visited every important point on the border and taken an immense amount of testimony.

An Eye to Business.

The proprietors of a leading hotel in this city have made a proposition to the managers of the Navy Lodge and board the survivors of the Polaris, who are momentarily expected here on the Frolic. As these individuals will be the "lions" for the time being, and will receive many invitations to "smile" while relating their experiences, their presence would confer great benefit upon the shekelers of any hotel. But as these parties were not included in the party, but merely in the employ of the Navy Department, it may not yet come to the conclusion that the government should bind them at first class hotel.

The Train Peddler Nuisance.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, having had his attention called to the fact that peddlers on railroad trains are selling tobacco and cigars, without having purchased a special tax stamp, has notified collectors of Internal Revenue that they must enforce the law in relation to all such parties to pay the special tax of five dollars, or default, will be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars or imprisonment for one year. Railroad travelers, who are bored almost to death by the intensely persistent peddler of cigars, will wish that the tax laid on them had amounted to a prohibition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1873.

THE MODOCS—CAPTURE OF CAPTAIN JACK, ETC.

It is said by the highest military authorities that the Modocs could not surrender as prisoners of war, in the sense known to nations, where war is declared in accordance with constitutional forms. Not having been declared, they are not entitled to consideration as prisoners of war. The orders issued to the Commanding General, directly after the assassination of General Canby and Rev. Dr. Thomas, left him at full liberty to treat the Modocs, but it was said that their conduct had been such that a determination would be justifiable, thus leaving the Commanding General entirely discretionary as to the disposition of the captives. The Indian Bureau has nothing to do with the matter, the military being entirely charged with the duty of disposing of the Modocs, but it will be done in accordance with constitutional forms.

Preparations for the Centennial Celebration of American Independence—Prospective Stages of the Work of the Centennial Commission—Industrial Exhibitory Ceremonies—Plans of Buildings—Site of the Exhibition—System of Classification.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1873.

The approaching one hundredth anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America has inspired the following bill for the proper adornment in Congress providing for a suitable National demonstration in that year. Under the acts of March 3, 1871, and June 1, 1872, relating to the International Exhibition to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1876, in commemoration of the expiration of the first century of American Independence, a Commission was therein invested with certain powers and with a general supervision. The said Commission has held three sessions, namely: First, March 4—11, 1872; second, May 22—29, 1872, and third, January 28—February 3, 1873, and has had a large amount of important business. The last report of the proceedings of the Commission, submitted to the House of Representatives on February 21, 1873, and ordered to be printed, has just been received by the Government Printing Office, and, to convey a general idea of what the Centennial Commission has so far done in the furtherance of their patriotic work, we will here give a succinct review of the same, which will doubtless be both valuable and interesting.

One of the earliest measures of the Commission was the preparation of a classification, or the consecutive stages of organization and work. This convenient classification of the Centennial Commission gives an epitome of the dates and scope of the grand design of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

The programme is as follows:

1871—March 3.—The United States Centennial Commission created and approved.

1872—March 4.—First meeting of the Commission in Philadelphia.

May 22.—Second meeting of the Commission.

June 1.—Centennial Board of Finance created by act of Congress.

November 21.—Books of subscription opened throughout the United States.

December 4.—Third meeting of the Commission.

1873—January 15.—Act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature for the location of the site and adjacent ground for a map to show the topography, drainage, means of access, &c.

February.—Report to Congress as required by the act of March 3, 1871.

March 1.—Call for a meeting of the stock subscribers in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the act of Congress of June 1, 1872.

April.—Meeting of the stockholders and organization of the Centennial Board of Finance.

April to December.—Preparation of the ground for the building—grading, leveling, water service, drainage, gas supply, ventilation, &c., &c.

1874—Commencement of the foundations. Adoption of the plan in its general features. Adoption of the regulations. Official notification and invitations to foreign governments to participate in the exhibition, and to designate their commissioner or agent to correspond with the United States Centennial Commission.

1874—Before March 4.—Acceptance by foreign nations of the invitation to participate in the exhibition.

Before April 1.—Final adoption of the plans and the summer meeting of the Driving Association, which commences June 11th. John Harper, of Kentucky, has several here.

outside accessory structures. From this time the work on the building to be vigorously pushed forward.

Before May 30.—Preparation and publication of plans, drawn to scale, showing the general interior arrangement and apportionment of space to the several departments and groups, and to the various countries.

1875—Before October.—Detailed plans and information concerning the exhibition contemplated by foreign nations, to be forwarded to the Commission, accompanied by lists of the objects, and of the exhibitors, to be used in compiling the official catalogue.

Before November.—The construction of the building to be completed.

October, 1875, to January, 1876.—Completion of the decoration and of the interior division, and permanent fixtures prerequisite to the installation; reception of heavy objects, such as machinery, ordnance, &c.; erection of lines of shafting, boilers and motors.

1876.—January 1 to April 1.—Reception and arrangement of articles for exhibition; the installation.

February 1.—Latest date for the reception of data for the first edition of the catalogue.

April 1 to April 16.—Clearing the building, drilling the guardians, and final preparations for opening.

April 19.—Opening of the exhibition, with appropriate ceremonies.

April to November.—Special agricultural exhibitions and trials, and special exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables in their season, according to special programmes to be issued by the Commission.

October 19.—Closing of the exhibition.

November, 1876, to January, 1877.—Completion of the examination and of the awards; reports.

1876—January 1 to April 1.—Reception and arrangement of articles for exhibition; the installation.

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October 19.—Closing of the exhibition.

November, 1876, to January, 1877.—Completion of the examination and of the awards; reports.

The officers of the Commission as at present organized, consist of a President, the Vice Presidents, a temporary Secretary, an Executive Commissioner; and a counselor and solicitor. The labors of the Commission are distributed among nine committees, as follows: Executive Committee; Committee on Plans and Architecture; on Tariffs and Transportation; on Finance; on Foreign Affairs; on Opening Services; on Legislation; on Classification and on Nomination of Secretaries of Departments. The Centennial Commission itself consists of one Commissioner and one alternate from each State and Territory in the Union, including the District of Columbia.

The act of Congress makes it the duty of the Commission to prepare a programme of appropriate dedicatory ceremonies for the inauguration of the proceedings of the exhibition. This feature in the arrangements connected with all great International exhibitions hitherto held, has been made conspicuous by imposing displays, by fetes and rejoicings. The stimulus to enthusiasm and to the awakening of patriotic sentiment in the mind of every true citizen, upon the first centenary of the foundation of the Republic, will be an additional inducement to believe to and extend to made this well founded and appropriate usage. The Commission therefore propose that the formal ceremonies connected with all great International exhibitions hitherto held, has been made conspicuous by imposing displays, by fetes and rejoicings. The stimulus to enthusiasm and to the awakening of patriotic sentiment in the mind of every true citizen, upon the first centenary of the foundation of the Republic, will be an additional inducement to believe to and extend to made this well founded and appropriate usage. The Commission therefore propose that the formal ceremonies connected with all great International exhibitions shall be opened by the President of the United States, attended by the heads of Departments, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of foreign governments, the legislative and judicial branches of the government of the United States, and of the several States and Territories, the Commissioners of the United States and foreign commissions. The details of the opening ceremonies are, however, necessarily deferred until a later stage of the progress of the work, as a subject which can then be acted upon with more data to be obtained and matured.

The subject of procuring a suitable design and plans for the buildings necessary for the exhibition, promptly engaged the attention of the Commission, and a special standing committee to take charge of the subject was appointed. Conferences have been held with the leading architects and societies of architects in the principal cities of the country, and the object and the work to be accomplished have been explained as far as possible. The Commission have selected a site in Fairmount Park, containing 450 acres, and be so constructed that it can be open for visitors and the buildings lighted in the evening. Several plans and designs have been already suggested, but none have yet been sufficiently matured to be adopted by the Commission at this time.

It is designed that a part of the structure shall be so constructed as to remain permanently as a museum of art, and its application to industry. The extent and value of such portion is to be regulated by the amount appropriated for that object by the government of the State of Pennsylvania, and the citizens of Philadelphia and the city of Pittsburgh, which has recently appropriated $500,000 to be expended for the purpose. The division and appointment of the site cannot be determined upon in advance of the reception from the various nations of their communications of the objects for exhibition. The details also of ornamentation, and the selection of appropriate mottoes and devices for the primary apportionment of space has been decided upon. The site for the exhibition buildings has been selected in Fairmount Park.

The following is the system of classification adopted: Class I.—Raw materials, products, and plain, or constituting the basis of manufactures. Second, the manufactures and results of the combinations of these products. Third, the tools and appliances by which such results have been accomplished. Fourth, the organization of the art productive activity.

This is a comprehensive general description of the classification—raw materials, according to natural order, having the first place; and then follow in succession the results of the labor, the skill, and the achievements of intellect coming at the end. Under these four general classifications twenty-nine divisions are adopted, called departments, namely:

I.—Raw materials, mineral, vegetable and animal. II.—Machinery in motion. III.—Machines for the production of heat, power and light. IV.—Apparatus and processes for the military and naval service. V.—Civil engineering, public works, architecture, &c. IX.—Plastic and graphic arts. VII.—Education and science. VIII.—Literature, public works, and the apparatus and means for the improvement of the physical, intellectual and moral condition of man.

Each of the departments thus enumerated is divided into ten groups and each group into ten classes. The industrial products of the world are thus in appropriate reference and classification of any object. The parties desiring information can address Col. John X. the groups from 10 to 109, and the classes 100 to 1099; so that the number of any class will indicate at a glance both the group and the department to which it belongs.

A special committee of five members of the Commission was early appointed to bring the work to the attention of the Legislature, Governor and State officials and Territories, and inviting their cooperation. For this purpose a circular was transmitted to the Governors giving the necessary advice, and also printed copies of the proceedings, and other papers of the Commission were enclosed. The action of the Governors was generally favorable, and in some instances legislative action was taken in aid of the work. An explanatory address was also published to the people.

In response to a letter will be given the financial arrangements for the exhibition, division of profits, the closing up, &c., &c.

Deb. R. K.

THE PANIC AT VIENNA.

The Second Settling Day.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says the second great settling day on the Vienna exchange proved better than had been anticipated. The number of insolvents increased by about half a hundred. Though more have been expected, the number declared out yesterday a dozen who, a couple of weeks ago, thought they had or were thought to be worth a million, were hopelessly insolvent, even those who had been brought to the surface by the tide of fortune. Few were the men among them who dated more than four or five years back. This, in itself, is sufficient to set the present crisis in its true light. There had been gambling on the most extended scale for months past. The excitement had been so great that the prices of new stocks, some of which were utterly valueless; while the price even of those stocks which had some value was raised to a fabulous height. To raise some new stock at less than twenty per cent. premium was scarcely thought to be a stroke of business; while in many instances financial companies were only receiving thirty per cent., and, therefore, saw only a penny, commanded a premium of fifty per cent. and even more.

The Races at Lancaster, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LANCASTER, OHIO, June 4, 1873.

In the races to-day, the first, a trot, was won by Gale, of Columbus, in two straight heats; time, 2:36; seven horses started. The second, a pacing race, was won by Sleepy George; time, 2:31¼, 2:33¼, 2:32½. Coming Jim took the third heat in 2:29¼. The purses were $600 and $300 respectively.

The Future of Papacy—Alleged Action of the European Powers.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* announces that preliminary negotiations have already taken place between the powers in view of the next Papal election. Hitherto the Papacy has been the arena of the first task of the foreign powers will be to agree as to the place where the conclave is to meet. It should not be forgotten that during the next election the College of Cardinals will no longer be in possession of temporal power, as heretofore, and that the Italian government will therefore be responsible for the tranquility of the city, the personal safety of the Cardinals, and the independence and freedom of their votes. The Italian government will probably desire that the election of the new head of the church should take place in the Vatican; although in view of possible disturbances, another Italian city might be chosen better adapted for the purpose; but if the government insists upon the election being at Rome, the other powers will have no objection. As to the right of exclusion, hitherto, date, the writer observes "that hitherto France, Spain, Austria and Portugal were the only powers that possessed the right in which a band of music from Prussia and Italy will also exclude it. It is to be expected that these powers will be split up into two groups, which are already partly formed. The Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin will act together, as their interests are identical, and Spain will probably join them so far as the Polish question is concerned. It is as yet doubtful whether France, Italy and Portugal will come to an understanding on the future Papal election, probably Italy and Portugal will agree to join Austria and Prussia. Be this as it may, it is certain that all these powers will make the most extensive use of their right of exclusion, according to the talk in diplomatic circles on this subject, the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin will exert their influence to prevent the election of any candidate of the Jesuits, and to secure the election of one who, at this at least they will be assisted by the Italian government, which must naturally desire that the future Pope should be ready to exercise his spiritual power without opposing it on temporal matters. The Northern Cabinets must certainly make no other demands on the occasion. Since the Pontificate of the Emperor Adrian, it has been accepted as a principle that every Pope must be an Italian, but it is positively stated that the German diplomatists will probably make a move in favor of the superior authority. As to their final disposition, no one questions that they will be successful, as decided to the government of Oregon for trial.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS IN COTTON CASES.

The Court of Claims to-day rendered a decision of general interest and very great importance in the case of Wm. A. Haycraft vs. United States, which is precisely identical in principle and conditions of fact with the well known Emma J. Kelly case, heretofore reported. The Haycraft suit was brought on July 30, 1872, for the proceeds of certain cotton seized and sold by agents of the United States government as captured and abandoned property. The act of March 3, 1871, limited the time within which to be brought for the proceeds of such seizures to August 30, 1868, being two years from the date of the termination of the rebellion, as fixed by the Presidential proclamation of August 20, 1866. The Supreme Court decided that the statute was prohibitory of December 25, 1865, relieved all persons in the Southern States from any slight mistake or neglect to notify in the Court of Claims, and Haycraft, in filing his claim, in 1872, contended that in consequence of said amnesty proclamation and decision of the Supreme Court, disloyal cotton claimants, like Haycraft, had a right to commence the action at any time within six years after the date of the proclamation of pardon, and that the two years' general statute of limitations applicable to suits brought in this court, for the reason that he had no standing in court prior to the issuing of said amnesty proclamation, and that his cause of action accrued at that date, although his property was taken in 1865. The Attorney General filed a plea to the jurisdiction, on the ground that all suits for cotton were required to be brought within the two years limitation of the captured and abandoned property act. The counsel for the claimant demurred, and the Court to-day overruled the demurrer and sustained the plea of jurisdiction. Counsel for claimant then appealed to the Supreme Court. This decision, if sustained by the Supreme Court, will bar and exclude claims amounting to several millions of dollars, which have been pressed for payment for the proceeds of cotton to the amount of about $5,000,000.

An important decision was also rendered in the case of Walter D. Spratt, of Mississippi, to the effect that the claimants who purchased cotton from agents of the Confederate government, knowing, at the time, that the proceeds were to be applied in the prosecution of the war against the Federal government, acquired no title to their purchases, and, therefore, have no right of action against the United States for the subsequent capture and sale of such cotton. The decision governs and excludes claims to the amount of $3,000,000.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.

A private dispatch from Montgomery, Alabama, says that Governor Lewis, Republican, has appointed Robert C. Brickell, Democrat, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Warner, vice Beck, resigned.

TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS.

The Senate Select Committee on Transportation has thus far gathered a large amount of statistical information. Within a week or ten days Senator Windom, Chairman of the Committee, will visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Boston, Buffalo, Montreal and other cities, to make preparations for the meeting of the Committee in June.

THE MODIFICATION OF CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The Advisory Board of the Civil Service met the President and Cabinet to-day by

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1873.

GEN. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, who thinks it was he, and not GRANT, who captured Vicksburg, was defeated for re-election as Circuit Judge of the Springfield district, at the election last Monday. He is said to be very much astonished at the result, never once dreaming that the people *could possibly* defeat *him*.

IT IS just as we expected. The story of a change in the Philadelphia Custom House had no foundation whatever, and was a wholesale Washington canard. The Washington *Chronicle* says:

> We are authorized by the President to say that he was not the guest of Senator Cameron, Mayor McVeagh and G. D. Coleman, the last named gentleman being in Europe; that Senator Cameron did not accompany the party to Washington; that the visit of the President was not managed in the interest of certain official changes in Philadelphia; that the subject of any change in the Federal officers in that city was not even mentioned during the visit; that there is no complaint against any of the gentlemen holding Federal offices in Philadelphia, and that there is no change contemplated at present."

WHAT shall be done with the captured Modocs is not so difficult a problem as it seems. Men who have surrendered without a fight cannot be slaughtered in cold blood. The war proclaimed against them was, it is true, a war of extermination, but the extermination was to be effected, if at all, in the very act of warfare. The poor devils who have been captured, voluntarily threw down their weapons, and held up their hands in token of unconditional surrender, and are entitled to their lives by the laws of war. But the men among them who treacherously slew CANBY and THOMAS, and violated the flag of truce, are amenable to trial, under the law for that offense, and they will doubtless be disposed of properly in due course of law. The tribe is practically broken up and destroyed, the little handfull that is left being too insignificant for recognition.

THE Chicago *Staats Zeitung* states that the report previously circulated, that a large body of Mennonites from Russia and Prussia is coming this summer to the United States, is true. It is no mere conjecture, but a fixed fact. Last summer a leading Mennonite from Southeastern Russia made a tour of inspection through the United States and the Canadas, and now a committee of five Russians and one Prussian are on their way to New York. Some twenty or thirty families are expected to arrive here during the present summer, and five hundred more will follow them next year.

The Mennonites are German Baptists, and akin to the Quakers in their hostility to war. They are industrious and thrifty, and are regarded as good citizens by both Russia and Prussia; but both these governments insist on their performing military duty, which they refuse to do, and hence the present emigration.

There are considerable bodies of these people in various parts of Pennsylvania, the descendants of emigrants who came over generations ago. They are a valuable class in any community, and are highly esteemed by their neighbors. In Eastern Pennsylvania they are called *Menonite*—a local abbreviation for Mennonites, the *i* in the last syllable having the sound of *e*, and the first two syllables shortened into one.

JUDGE BRADLEY, of the United States Supreme Court, in a cotton case arising in Alabama, has decided that a failure to fulfill a contract for the sale of cotton, where there was to be no actual delivery of cotton, but the differences were to be adjusted in money, was not an act of bankruptcy. In other words, he decided that if there was to be no actual delivery of cotton, and the difference was to be paid in money, it was a gambling transaction, upon which no recovery could be had.

If the current transactions in New York-Chicago, and other places, in cotton, wheat, gold, stocks, &c., which are mere gambling transactions in which neither stocks, cotton, wheat or gold is handled, but in which men may contract to pay or receive the difference in prices on the day of sale and day of delivery, depended on the law for enforcement, this decision would sweep away the villainous system, entirely. But, unfortunately, it does not. Like all other gamblers, the gamblers in gold, cotton and wheat depend solely on *honor* for the enforcement of their contracts. They seldom invoke the aid of the law, and hence but little good will flow, directly, from Judge BRADLEY's decision; but it is something to have the law plainly set forth, in such cases, and that the whole disreputable system of gambling in "futures" should be swept away from the domain of legitimate business and relegated to that of the roulette and three-card-monte player.

SOME little interest attaches to the fact that when so many kings and princes swore even from Aix-la-Chapelle Vienna, the King of Italy stays at home. Several reasons are given for the fact. One is that VICTOR EMANUEL having asked for two and a half millions of francs to pay his travelling expenses, Signor SELLA, Minister of Finance, found, or feigned himself unable to spare so large a sum for a purpose of such slight utility. The truth is said to be that the Italian Ministry advised his Majesty against visiting a court where he would be in danger of receiving treatment not adapted to promote cordial relations between the two countries. It seems that when some time ago the Austrian Grand Duke LUDWIG was in Italy, he accepted an invitation to attend a ball, given in honor of the ex-Bourbon King, but recieved from Vienna a warning in time to enable him to take sick and thus avoid attending the ball. It was suspected with reason that the warning was given on a hint from the Italian court that the Archduke's presence at the ball would not be kindly interpreted by VICTOR EMANUEL. Returning home by way of Florence, the Archduke LUDWIG, in resentment at Italian meddling with his pleasures, merely left his card at the royal palace, an affront for which ample apologies were in due time received from Vienna. It is, however, said that the two courts regard each other's feelings not quite affectionate. Perhaps the presence of so many dispossessed Italian princes at Vienna, has somewhat to do with their relations, and it certainly suggests a reason, intelligible even to a democrat, why VICTOR EMANUEL might not care to visit the city.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN FRANCE.

Perhaps the attitude which the Berlin government is reported to have assumed toward the new government of France indicates nothing more than was to be expected. "Dissatisfied with President MACMAHON's address to the Assembly, it will not enter into regular diplomatic relations with his government until satisfied that France will faithfully adhere to the Treaty of Frankfort." If this dispatch is authentic, and states a fact, it may imply on the part of the imperial government only such a degree of caution as familiar recollections show to be prudent and judicious. In the course of the last year members of the French Assembly, as well as important organs of the French press, have on several occasions used language which intimated plainly enough the existence of a party dissatisfied with the treaty of Frankfort and eager to ignore its stipulations. The President, who took the lead in these negotiations having been removed from office by a movement manifestly reactionary; important features of his policy having been decidedly condemned by a majority of the Assembly, the ruler of the country, common forethought seems to suggest reserve in accepting the revolution as the right policy for the German government to adopt. There is no reason to suppose that it apprehends any immediate reversal or disavowal of the treaty referred to while German troops retain their present foothold in France, it is certain that no considerable French party will favor the abrogation of existing engagements. The point touching which satisfaction is desired by BISMARCK is the future policy of the new administration.

And in reference to this subject the statesmen at Berlin are not the only persons who perceive grounds for anxiety in the language used by President MACMAHON. Many of those who regard a republic as the only form of government by which France can be maintained in peace, find neither comfort nor confidence in the messages and addresses of the new President. Thus in his message to the *Prefets* he says "no *immediate* change in existing laws, regulations and institutions shall have place." To the editor of the *Courrier des Etas Unis*, the most important organ of the French people in the United States, this language seems to mean, "Give heed, Messrs. Prefects, we have taken a step, but we have not yet arrived, and there will be no *immediate* change." Then his second message to the Assembly seems, according to the *Courrier*, to have no other object than to express in the strongest terms the submission absolute and unquestioning of the President to the orders of the sovereign majority of the body which elected him. He represents the policy of the Assembly as based upon two objects, "the liberation of the territory" and "the re-establishment of order," and in the accomplishment of these objects, or rather of the second, the first being already effected, MACMAHON relies upon the Assembly and promises that the Assembly may rely upon him. But what does he mean by the restoration of order? Perfect order reigns throughout France, the people are everywhere tranquil, industrious and contented, and in view of this state of things, the *Courrier* is driven to suspect that, when, in his first message to the Assembly, MACMAHON spoke of the "restoration of *moral* order in the country," he unintentionally revealed the purpose of re-establishing by pressure from above those ideas and institutions which he and other friends of monarchy regard as essential to the permanent quiet of the nation. In other words, it suspects that his intention is by persuasion if possible, by force if necessary, to overcome or crush out those democratic aspirations and republican tendencies which have been for years now gradually spreading and taking root in the national mind. "Order, moral order," says the *Courrier*, "in the mind of the Assembly and of the man whom it has charged with the execution of its plans, means a return to healthful traditions, the restoration of the principles and practices of the *ancien regime*, the monarchical and clerical domination, which are, in the words of the first message, the foundation on which society rests."

This interpretation of the President's language is confirmed, as the *Courrier* thinks, by the antecedents of the man. Though never much involved in politics, properly so-called, MACMAHON in his career as an administrator displayed traits of character which justify the gravest apprehension of what he may do in his present position. As at first Commander in Chief and then Governor General in Algiers, he performed the duties of those offices in a manner to leave behind him the most unenviable recollections of his rule. "Professing supreme disdain for the civil authorities and utterly ignoring the wants of the colonists, he subjected everything to the law of the most imperious despotism. The result was such disorganization in the interests of the people of the colony that in order to escape from it they emigrated in hundreds."

No matter how certain parts of his career may be judged, there is no doubt that MACMAHON is a monarchist in sentiment, and would rather than not see the republic go down. As a man of high honor, however, he is expected to obey the Assembly which shall represent the will of the French nation. At present the danger which menaces the republic so called, consists in the assumed fidelity of the President to his pledged word, and in his assumed willingness, in compliance with the orders of the monarchical majority of the Assembly, to employ the powerful machinery of which he has the command for the purpose of controlling the elections in the interest of reaction and monarchy.

ILLINOIS held a judicial election on Monday, for the election of two Supreme Judges and twenty-six Circuit Judges. The present incumbents were re-elected in Chicago and in the various Circuits. "Generally," says the *Inter-Ocean*, "throughout the circuits, wherever 'farmers' candidates' have been distinctively nominated they have been successful."

In the Second Supreme Court district, MR. SCHOFIELD is elected, and in the fifth district Chief Justice LAWRENCE is probably re-elected. He was opposed by the "farmers' party," because of his decision on the railroad question, and they put up a man named CRAIG against him; but the returns indicate LAWRENCE's re-election by a very decided majority.

There were very few party nominations made for this election, and the Farmers' Granges were allowed by both parties to put up their men and elect them wherever they could. Yet, how much better is it, to elect candidates in this way, than to elect them as party men? Judicial candidates, nominated by political Conventions, make no pledges before hand, and go on the bench, if elected, untrammeled and uncommitted on any question that may come before them; but the men who have been chosen at this Illinois election, have been elected because their opinions on a disputed legal question were well understood, and *because* they were committed to the delivery of judicial opinions in favor of the party electing them and electing them. We prefer, for ourselves, the plan of electing men who will feel free to decide every question on its merits, to that of getting men committed, before election, to a specified course as Judges, and then electing them to the bench to carry out their pledges.

Carrying Railroads into Africa.

From the New York Mail.

Mr. John Fowler, the English engineer employed by the Khedive of Egypt to survey a railroad from the head waters of navigation on the Nile to the fertile plains of Soudan, has just made his report. He sets forth in detail his plan for establishing communication between this far inland region of Africa and the coast of the Mediterranean. Of course the chief of the line is to be utilized so far as possible for the transportation of merchandise, and Mr. Fowler thinks it would be practicable for navigation to the second cataract. His method of getting around the first cataract is something novel in engineering. A short piece of railway is to be constructed from the foot of the cataract to the summit, on which will run carriages specially adapted for receiving vessels from the river. The vessels will be floated upon the carriages which will then be forced by steam engines to the level of the engines located midway, and operated by the descending water of the cataract. This enables the passed the vessels will betake themselves again to the stream and react at Wady Halfa, more than 1,000 miles from Khartoum, here the railroad is to begin, and to penetrate the Nubian desert, cross the Nile by a bridge at Kobe, and continue to Shendy in the Soudan, a distance of 889 kilometres, or something over 550 miles. The cost of the entire work will be about $20,000,000, and it can be completed in three years.

Immigration and Cheese.

A correspondent calls attention to the increased home consumption of cheese by a reference to the great annual immigration from countries where this article forms a staple article of diet than is usual with Americans. Compared with other kinds of animal food it is a very cheap substitute, containing as it does, those nitrated substances which contribute directly to flesh forming. From a total immigration of 291,517 Germany alone contributes 103,146, and Great Britain 87,564, those consuming people. Assuming for the immigrants from all countries a consumption per individual of only one pound weekly the yearly aggregate would amount to fourteen and one-half million pounds. should the future foreign settlers continue, therefore, the constant increase in cheese production will not be likely to have any great influence on the foreign market, or lower the rates at which cheese will be held for export.—*New York Mail.*

Rest For Louisiana.

[From the New York Times.]

The prompt and effective action of the President in the Louisiana affair has brought the result that was to have been anticipated. MR. McENERY, after taking time to come to an understanding with his associates, and consulting with their correspondents, advises obedience to the requirements of the President's proclamation. The advice will be accepted. MR. MCENERY, and a few other leaders, have long been the only persons engaged in active opposition to the Kellogg government, and their course has gradually lost them the approval or sympathy of the great body of those who were at first inclined to side with them. There is no doubt that, unless Congress shall open the case, and interpose to order some change in the State, MR. KELLOGG will from this time hold peaceful possession of the powers of his office.

The impression prevails among certain Collectors of Internal Revenue that the act of December 24th, 1872, which requires persons engaged in banking to make returns to the internal revenue officers of their capital, circulation and deposits semi-annually instead of monthly, as heretofore, extends to the National banks, and, in some instances, National banks have been required to make such returns to internal revenue officers. This is incorrect. The law in question extends only to private and State bankers. The duty on the capital, circulation and deposits of the National banks is payable to the Treasurer of the United States in the same manner as heretofore. The Internal Revenue Office has issued a circular informing the Collectors in question that their action is not in accordance with law, and directing them not to report for assessment such returns as may have been received from national banks.

N. A. Conklin, director of the Central Park Menagerie, writes to the *Naturalist* some interesting facts in relation to the births of animals in the menagerie. The puma and leopard had each two cubs born at a birth, blind, eyes opening at the eighth day. The period of gestation was thirteen weeks. The spotted hyena has also two cubs, one born twenty-four hours after the other, covered with a soft hair in the form of a mane, extremely black color, and tokens of spots, and eyes open. This is supposed to be the first hyena bred in this country. The camel bore one calf after a gestation of twelve and a half months. On the day after its birth it was able to get on its feet and nurse itself.

AT a Parisian theater, noted for the parsimony of its management, a curious incident lately took place. One of the scenes of an old drama represented a garret, with an indigent family dying through want of food. The stage decorations were by no means contrary to the realities, as the "rat" at the back represented a richly decorated saloon with handsome chandeliers and upon it, conspicuously painted, was a gorgeous clock. After a long tirade, with the doggrel father in vain looking about to find some object upon which to raise money to nourish his children crying for bread, an irritated spectator rose up in the pit and loudly exclaimed, "Why don't you pawn the clock?"

AN INTERESTING bounty case was decided in New Jersey the other day. In 1865 sixty men were enlisted and credited to Hoboken, which at that time was offering $400 each for recruits. Soon after the enlistment of these men the news came of Lee's surrender, and they never went into service. The city then refused to pay the bounty, claiming that the war was ended and it was released from its obligation. Recently a test case was brought to recover the $400, together with interest for seven years and ten months, and the Court decided in favor of the claimant for the amount claimed.

THE annual report of President Jewell, of the New York Produce Exchange, shows that institution to be in a highly prosperous condition. Five hundred and forty-six members have been admitted since the institution fee was advanced to $300, and the total receipts for the year were over half a million dollars. The surplus on hand is over $100,000. Fifty applications are now on file for admission to the Cotton Exchange, to which the initiation fee will be raised to $2,500 on June 1, and $5,000 January 1.

The editor of the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, who was present at the Atlantic Convention, sums up the results in his judgment in these words: "So far, then, as the convention was the occasion for much self-laudation, gas and brass, and a small amount of practical sense and eloquence of fuss, fashion, fun, and feathers, it was a glorious success, but as to any substantial aid given to the main object, it proved a ridiculous blunder and failure."

An old friend of the late Chief Justice tells us an anecdote, showing MR. CHASE's cleverness at repartee. While on a visit to the Southern States, after the war, MR. CHASE was introduced to a very beautiful woman, who had prided herself on her devotion to the "Lost Cause." Anxious that the Chief Justice should know her real sentiments she remarked, as she gave him her hand: "MR. CHASE, you see before you a rebel who has not been reconstructed." "Madame," replied he, with a profound bow, "you are so perfectly constructed that any reconstruction is altogether impossible."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

White sand is being shipped from Red Wing, Minn., to Rock Island, Ill., where it is to be used in the manufacture of glass.

Grasshopper short cakes are in season among the Chinese restaurants in San Francisco.

Hartford people have so often and successfully bribed the horse car drivers by giving them five cents for a ride instead of putting seven cents in the box, that a bill has been introduced in the Connecticut Legislature especially to prevent this petty swindle.

All the Massachusetts "shoo towns" are complaining of dull times, and Abington and North Bridgewater factories are doing little now except to clean up the odds and ends of stock, and to fill the few night orders which now and then come.

The Missouri Editorial Convention appointed a committee to consider the question of a National Editorial Convention to be held in St. Louis in October next. For brilliant attempts to nationalize its local peanuts, St. Louis is without a rival, says the Chicago *Times*.

A horse which died in Plymouth one day last week was found to have in his stomach some four or five quarts of wooden splinters, which he had been vainly endeavoring to digest.

One factory at Castine, Maine, put up 4,800 cans of lobsters on Saturday. One schooner which arrived on Wednesday brought 35,120 pounds—the largest single lot ever brought into the place.

The diminution of theological students in Germany has begun to attract serious attention. Berlin, which counted 370 students ten years ago, has only 214 now; the six Evangelical facilties of the ancient kingdom, which then counted 1,062 students now muster only 625.

The Registrar General reports that among the 92,454 deaths registered in Ireland in the last quarter of the year 1872 were those of fifteen persons stated to have reached or passed the age of one hundred years.

The pickerel in Lake Neahtawanta, a little lake situated near Oswego Fall, New York, are dying by thousands. The dead pickerel have floated ashore in such quantities that the shore is covered with them and the farmers of the vicinity are hauling off wagon loads for manure. No cause has been assigned for this singular mortality. The fish of other species in the lake are unaffected.

The first grave decorated on Friday last at Calvary Cemetery, near Chicago, was that of an unknown rebel officer. Not one member of the procession passed it without laying on the mound a floral tribute.

A successful experiment was recently made at the iron works at Thale, in the Harz, for the purpose of removing phosphorus from iron during the puddling process. The iron was puddled with one a half per cent. of flour spar, and the product was a fibrous iron which did not appear in the slightest degree "cold short."

The Commissioner of Education has received intelligence from Texas that the Legislature of that State has passed a law over the Governor's veto virtually abolishing the school system. Under this system a large number of schools had been organized, the total attendance in the State being about 137,000.

At the recent dairymen's convention in Michigan, the question of running cheese factories on Sunday was discussed at length. The drift of sentiment was decidedly in favor of suspending Sunday operations, which was embodied in a resolution and adopted. The owners of milk are to retain that of Saturday night and Sunday morning and use it for butter.

Providence is working with the people against the sequestration of land in Great Britain for the preservation of game for the rich. A plague has set in among the grouse on the Scotch and Yorkshire moors, and dead and dying birds are found in all directions by the hundred. Should the mysterious disease continue at the rate of which we read, says the London *News*, it will be absolutely necessary to close up a great many moors altogether for, perhaps, more than one season.

There is a curious relic to be seen in the Holy Trinity church, Minories. It is nothing less remarkable than the head of the Duke of Sussex, the father of Lady Jane Gray. It is kept in a small tin box. There is a mark as from a cut with an axe on the neck. The skin is very like thick parchment.

There are forty species of spiders found on the beach of St. Helena, and singularly enough, all the species are European as regards their form.

Cairo, Ill., has a ghost that appears by night to men and maids, wearing only hats and boots. He is supposed to be a friend of Mark Twain, just over from the Sandwich Islands.

The Mount Washington Railroad began running freight and construction trains last week from the base to the summit of the mountain. In one place a snow drift eight feet deep on the track, and fifty rods in length, had to be shoveled through. The same drift was seven feet deep beneath the track.

Men laying gas pipe in Fond du Lac, Wis., a week ago, dug to the depth of five feet four inches, and found the earth frozen so hard that they were compelled to quit.

Hereafter the legislators of Iowa will have no pen-knives or other perquisites. Five dollars a day must satisfy them.

The Rhode Island Railroad Commissioner recommends that all the passenger cars be compelled to carry fire extinguishers, axes and buckets.

The largest piece of wool reported this season is one of twenty pounds, clipped in Michigan from a three-year old sheep of the Hammond breed.

The black flint found near Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory, is identical, accoiding to Dr. Leidy, with that of the English chalk.

The government has twelve members of the Signal Corps at five stations on the line of the railroad up Mount Washington.

In the last number of the *Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie* Dr. Robert Hartmann, in the ornamentation, at Bilin, in the lake dwellings of Switzerland, calls attention to the curious fact that the geometric cut is absent from the ancient fauna of Europe.

According to the local papers, the caterpillars in Tennessee have commenced their annual advancement of blocking up the railroads.

There are at present five persons in the Maryland State prison convicted of murder in the first degree, and one convicted of rape, awaiting execution. Of these three have been sentenced, and three are white and three colored men.

PERSONAL.

Henry Ward Beecher's friends are not a little uneasy over a sermon preached in Plymouth church on Sunday last, substantially affirming the Universalist doctrine of future salvation, and some of the more orthodox are discussing the propriety of formally calling upon him to state definitely what he does believe and what he does not believe. They say they believe in him and want to follow him, but they are anxious to know just where he is going to and then.

President Andrew D. White said: My friends, if there is any man whom from the bottom of my heart I pity, it is the man who believes that all mankind are cheats and swindlers, and who considers life merely a game of grasping and griping. If there is any young man who will feel sympathy regret, as for a man sure to fail, sure to live and die wretchedly, it is the young man who goes forth into the world believing that the only motives in this world are selfish motives. Dep nd upon it that selfishness is not the only motive in this world—nay it is not even the strongest motive.

The New York *Tribune* says: Miss Greeley being very desirous to obtain as many as possible of the interlined her father, the late Horace Greeley, will esteem it a great favor on the part of any of his friends having letters of interest written by him, if they will kindly inclose such letters to her by mail, that she may take copies, after which she will return the originals. Letters addressed to Miss Greeley will please address 104 L. Greeley, Chappaqua, Westchester county, N. Y.

A Baptist minister officiated at a Chinese wedding in a Presbyterian church, in San Diego, California, recently, and not long after the bride was arrested for grand larceny.

A foolish young man in Savannah, Georgia, fired his revolver in the bung hole of an empty kerosene barrel. The barrel burst, breaking his nose, gashing his forehead, and knocking him more senseless than he was at first.

A Major Colborne backs himself for £100 to walk fifteen miles in three hours on the Maidstone road, in England. He is to carry a brick weighing six and a half pounds in each hand, and to touch his sides. The bricks will likely defeat the Major. One of them in an ordinary man's hat will suggest to induce him to perform marvellous pedestrian feats.

A resident of Princeton, Ind., declined a proffered glass of whisky, but took to the cup of cousin's hands of the friend who had asked him to drink and felt aggrieved at his refusal.

Miss Nellson, the fascinating English actress, has been investing some of her spare change in a tract of land facing on Riverside Park, New York.

The Servian Emperor was not fired on at a military review in Insterburg, as the cable said. The Emperor was not at Insterburg at all. No military review was ever held at Insterburg. There is no such place as Insterburg.

Following is a list of the members of this year's graduating class at West Point, with their rank in the class:

2. Bailey, T. N.,	16. Cowles,	23. Knapp,
37. Bloom,	20. Elliott,	24. Lyon,
25. Birney,	8. Dorst,	12. London,
19. Bishop, F. C.,	14. Dyer,	43. Lydecker,
23. Bishop, H. S.,	31. Eaton,	27. Myers,
1. Bixby,	11. Fuller, F. B.,	35. O'Connor,
7. Blood,	34. Gardener,	15. Paddock,
42. Brant,	13. Garrard,	39. Reed, H. T.,
21. Brown, E. T.,	45. Gilmore,	4. Reynolds, R.,
32. Carter,	30. Harrison,	3. Rossell,
28. Case,	40. Hoppin,	26. Smith, F. A.,
9. Clark, D. H.,	24. Howard, E. T.	5. Taber,
6. Coffin,	18. Hoyle, G. S.,	4. Totten,
22. Cornell,	41. Hudson,	10. Tyler, A. C.
36. Cronman,		

Having cultivated the ears of the American audience, the indefatigable Theodore Thomas has now set himself the vastly more formidable task of polishing its manners. The undertaking has a rather hopeless look at first glance; but, if anybody can make a success of it, Theodore is the man, and he evidently means business. On a recent evening, while the orchestra were playing the "Midsummer Night's Dream overture, and the usual ill-bred chatter was at its height, he suddenly turned with a gesture of command to the drummers. At first, the *Tribune* says, the talkers, not seeing the point, kept on chattering. But the continued rolling of the drums, the laughter of the orchestra, and the emphatic gestures of their music-loving neighbors, presently revealed it to them, and there was an end of the annoyance for that evening. BY-LAWS, &c., furnished at the office.

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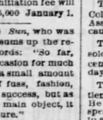

You can bet your bottom dollar That there exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.

Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yel low wrapper, which is again placing so many used up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Sparins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is simply wonderful.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil, 7th*

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE.
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. G. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS H. BECKERT, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

STATE NEWS.

It is stated that a man in Mahanoy City, Schuylkill county, lately ate three hundred oysters at one sitting, and offered to bet that he could stow away fifty more on top of them. What a terror that fellow would be to boarding-house keepers.

General John Eaton, Commissioner of Education, has declined an invitation to deliver the annual address at the graduating exercises of the Normal School at West Chester, on the last Thursday of the present month, on account of the pressure of other duties.

In 1751, Reading contained 130 dwelling houses, 106 families and 398 inhabitants.

Mrs. Elizabeth Welch died at her residence in Smith township, Washington county, on the 5th of last month, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. She lived on the farm where she died for a period of seventy years, and during her long life enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health. She raised a family of ten children, and leaves fifty-one grand children, sixty great grand children, and two great great grand children. A short time before her death her picture was taken in a group with her daughter, grand daughter, great grand daughter and great great grand daughter—the last a child of two years—thus making five generations in one group.

The Altoona police force has been quadrupled—consists of four men now. So much for the power of the press.

During the trial of a case at Ebensburg on Monday, the defendant called a witness a liar. Judge Dean kindly permitted the talkative gentleman to choose between a fine of ten dollars for contempt, or a sojourn in the county jail.

It is against Altoona's law for liverymen to hire teams to pleasure parties on the Sabbath.

Harrisburg barbers are fined seven dollars and a half each for keeping their shops open on Sunday. Moral Harrisburg!

The Harrisburg *State Journal* says: The Lochiel Rolling Mills during the month of May, manufactured 2,831½ tons of iron rails. For two weeks the workmen turned out "sixty-foots" and the balance of the month "fifty-sixes." Eight furnaces were employed working six heats every day, excepting Saturdays, when five heats only were turned out. This exceeds any month's work (double turn) done under the old regime.

The congregation of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, Harrisburg, raised $16,000 on Sunday last, to complete the new church edifice.

It is now stated that Sanders, the man who was stabbed a short time since, at Portage south, is sinking rapidly, and his death is momentarily expected.

A boy named Henry Moon had a quarrel with a man by the name of Isaac Riggle, at a mill in Williamsport, on Monday, and the latter struck the former in the face, causing the blood to flow. Moon brooded over his injuries until evening, when Riggle was leaving for home struck him on the head with a club, fracturing his skull and causing his death in less than three hours. The murderer had not been arrested at last advices.

Matilda furnace, in Huntingdon county, has blown out for repairs.

New Methodist Episcopal churches are in course of construction at Birmingham and Warriorsmark, Huntingdon county.

The epizootic has made its appearance in Juniata township, Huntingdon county.

The cutworm is doing much damage to the corn in parts of Dauphin county.

The annual Convention of the Catholic Benevolent Union of Pennsylvania will be held at Pottsville, on Wednesday, August 7.

The Johnstown *Reporter* says: The wheat and rye are beginning to head in this county. The fields, take the county over, look fine, and promise an abundant harvest.

The State Medical Society will meet in Carlisle on Wednesday next.

James Manown, Esq., died in Monongahela City, last week, aged ninety-four years.

Matthew Truman, a colored man of Tod township, Huntingdon county, was found dead at his dinner table, a few days ago. He was unmarried, and had accumulated considerable property.

The two furnaces now in course of erection, by the Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company, at Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, are to be of a capacity to turn out four hundred tons per week.

Frank Yingling was instantly killed, on the 29th ult., by the falling of some timber in adrift in which he was employed, in Derry township, Mifflin county.

A man named Duffy killed a black snake thirteen feet long and sixteen inches in the circumference, at Bixler's Gap, Mifflin county, one day last week. He killed four rattlesnakes on the same day.

A few days since three prisoners escaped from the Elk county jail. Their names are James Crook, John Kelly and Patrick Gleason—the two former charged with stabbing with intent to kill, and the latter with forgery. The following note addressed to the Sheriff, and signed by the parties, was found in their room after departure: "Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, return you our most heartfelt thanks for the kindness you have shown us while under your charge. If we thought it would in any way injure you, we would not undertake so rash an act as to attempt to escape. But freedom is sweet, and the ingenuity we have used in attaining our liberty will, we hope, remove any stigma which may be cast on your character as a jailor." The Sheriff offers $200 reward for the return of the fugitives.

According to the Elk *Democrat*, a corps of engineers have commenced to locate a new railroad from the mouth of Falls Creek, on the Bennett Branch road, to Ridgway, via Rattlesnake, Little Toby and the Clarion. The *Democrat* adds that the survey is not preliminary or experimental, the survey being made for a positive location, and will be closely followed by the construction of the road. All this will be done under the auspices of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, who mean business. The great advantages of the route, passing as it does through the intricate coal fields of Elk and Jefferson counties, and establishing a direct communication with Pittsburgh and the Southwest, are at once apparent.

There are several cases of small-pox at Cooksburg, Forest county. The rumor is said to be exaggerated. Precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the scourge.

Meadville is receiving orders from Kentucky for the mowing machines made in that city.

The late shabby season will close on the 15th inst.

The Phœnixville puddlers are still "out," and are likely to stay so, as the proprietors of the iron works have contracted for the putting in of a patent puddling machine, at a cost of $50,000 which will do the work of one hundred men.

A company of surveyors are now surveying a route for a coal railroad from Belmont, on the eastern bank of the river Schuylkill, running up on the east side of the river to Phœnixville, where they will have to tunnel the Black Rock Hill, and from there they will bear to the north to the valley of the Goschenhoppen in Montgomery county, following up the valley to the Lehigh, from which point they expect to obtain coal. The length of the road will be about 25 miles. The surveyors are now between Norristown and Phœnixville.

The Tioga Railroad Company are going to have a new machine shop and round house at Bloomsburg.

The editor of a Greensburg paper returns thanks to a stranger for a number of specimens of living rattlesnakes. What next?

The Mayor of Philadelphia has determined that the city ordinance prohibiting the sale of oysters during the months of July and August, shall be enforced. Oysters, at the present season of the year are flabby, of unpleasant taste, unwholesome, and a little diluted altogether from the vigorous and appetizing bivalves of September. It is also a matter of canniusiness to allow consuming oysters in summer. The Mayor's ukase is commended by the Philadelphia papers as a proper sanitary measure.

Summer.

Although the mother of myriads of beautiful flowers, is apt to steal the roses from the cheeks of those who are exposed to its fiery breath. At this season if there are any germs of disease in the system the heat is pretty sure to develop them. The bilious, the dyspeptic, the nervous, the debilitated, suffer more at this period of the year than at any other. They, therefore, require an invigorating and regulating medicine, and this desideratum has been placed within the reach of all in the form of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. To recount the uses of this invaluable preventive and remedy, seems like repeating a familiar fact that has been notorious everywhere for many, many years. Who does not know that dyspepsia, bilious disorders, constipation, diarrhœal affections, rheumatism, nervous complaints, kidney disturbances, and constitutional weakness, in both sexes, are relieved and radically cured by this powerful yet harmless vegetable preparation?

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.

Open daily from 10 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1 st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounde semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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DRY GOODS.
GO TO
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(OLD BARKER)
Dry Goods Establishment,
FOR
Greatest Bargains
In Plain Black Silks,
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In Best Fancy Silks,
In Fine Linen Suits,
In Victoria Lawn Suits,
In Black Alpaca Suits,
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In Housekeeping Goods,
AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE
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A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to J. W. Barker and M'Kee, Murphy & Co.,
59 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

AT
ERWIN'S.
New Dress Goods.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
NEW STYLES
ALL THE NEW SHADES
Every Department Full and Complete.
A Splendid Assortment of Dress Goods in every Department, from 12 1-2 cts. to $1 00 per yard.
Some special Bargains. Call and see them.
JUST OPENED,
1,000 SUITS
At all Prices, from $3 75 to $25.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

SUMMER RESORTS.
Cresson Springs
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE at this favorite summer resort, on the line of the "Allegheny," will be open for the reception of guests
JUNE 18th.
Since last season an artesian well has been sunk on the ground, which will provide an unlimited supply of the purest water.
For further particulars address
G. W. MULLIN,
Mountain House, Cresson Springs,
Or at St. Cloud Hotel, Arch street, Philadelphia.

BEDFORD
Mineral Springs
This popular Summer resort will be Opened for the Reception of Visitors on the
10th day of June.
Pittsburgh and Western Visitors can take either the P. R. R. or Baltimore and Connellsville, reaching Bedford in from 10 to 12 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at railroad office, and baggage checked through.
Bedford Water sent to all parts of country at the following rates at the Spring:
Barrels, 40 galls.....$4 25
Half Barrels, 20 Galls.....2 25
Half Barrels, 20 Galls (in mulberry).....3 25
Kegs, 8 to 10 Galls.....1 00
For further information address
A. G. ALLEN, Bedford Springs, Pa.

THE HOT SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.,
Have been Improved and Refitted for the Season of 1873. The water very soft, temperature from 90 to 100 degrees. The BATHS have for nearly a century been used in the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Disease of the Liver, Bladder, Skin and Womb,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. RAMSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

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SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

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We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

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7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 4, 1873.

The effort of the "bull clique" to advance the price of gold has met with a reverse, on account of the large sales of government gold and the payments to be made for callet 5-20s, on which interest closed the first of this month. The stimulus which for the time extended the efforts of the speculators for a rise has called the attention of the public to the means used, and of the connection of the New York banks with the movement. The part these institutions have played in the recent speculations is thus spoken of by a cashier of a prominent New York bank:

"The recent, and to the mass of the people incomprehensible, rise of gold in the face of extreme money stringency and a downward tendency in values, is owing, in no small degree, to the action of a number of banks, which receive the gold as collateral security for loans or advances of par or more on the same in currency, and include the gold as part of their lawful reserve; to that extent depleting their legitimate reserve of greenbacks. This gold could not otherwise be carried at rising rates, under such circumstances, and the banks could not receive it as collateral security, it forms either a safe or legal reserve against the immense liabilities of the Citizens of New York banks especially, is a question demanding their careful consideration."

The New York banks are to a large extent the depositories of the whole country, and should any general emergency arise requiring them to part with their reserve, the greenbacks thus loaned could not be easily obtained, for they have floated away and are scattered throughout the whole country, while the gold thus obtained would not be available to meet currency liabilities.

The amount of gold thus carried is estimated at from five to fifteen millions of dollars, and as a remedy for the evil it is proposed to extend the law of 1869 to these transactions. That law makes it a penal offence for any National bank to make loans on hypothecated greenbacks or National bank notes, and punishes the offense by a fine of $7,000 and of one-third of the money loaned—the bank officer making such loan is personally liable to the extent of one-third the loan, the fines recovered being given to the party informed. This law was passed for the purpose of preventing the locking up of greenbacks, and it is proposed at the next meeting of Congress to introduce a law making it equally a penal offense to hypothecate gold as collateral for currency loans. Meanwhile the banks would certainly have difficulty in showing any right under the National Currency law to count as reserve many millions of coin which are only hypothecated with them, and are not owned by the banks at all.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Morn.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	122¾	122¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	119¼	119¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	119¼	119¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	120¼	120¼
10-40s	120¼	120¼
New 5s	115¾	115¾
Coupons	119	119¼
Currency 6s		117½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	117¾
United States 6s of 1881	122¾
United States 5 20s of 1865	116¾
United States 5 20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5 20s of 1865	118¾
United States 5 20s, January and July, 1865	119¼
United States 5 20s, January and July, 1867	119¼
United States 5 20s, January and July, 1868	120¼
Currency 6s, Funding	118¾

—The recent decision of Judge Busteed, in the United States District Court for the Middle district of Alabama, sitting as a Court of Bankruptcy, that a failure to fulfill a contract for the sale of cotton, where the jury found from the evidence that there was in fact no actual delivery of cotton, but the difference were to be adjusted in money was not an act of insolvency, has been affirmed by the United States Circuit Court, for the Northern district of Alabama. The Alabama State Journal couples the decision and the remark: "In view of this clear and explicit decree, we feel justified in announcing that it will be the death knell of the extended system of dealing in cotton futures, which is usually under the specious name of "cotton futures."

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

June 3, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	116¾	117	117⅛	117¼	117¼
Western Union Tel	84½	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Pacific Mail	37	37	37	37	37
Wells-Fargo Express	79				
New York Central	97				
United States Express	69				
New York Central	101½	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	26	26	26	26	26
Michigan Central	96	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Michigan Southern					
Cleveland and Pitts	87½	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Cleveland and Pitts					
Chicago and Rock I	107	107	107	107	107
Chicago and N. W., pref	87	87	87	87	87
Fort Wayne					
St. Paul	34½	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
St. Paul, pref	60	60	60	60	60
Wabash	40	40	40	40	40
Wabash, pref					
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Union Pacific	28½	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Union Pacific, land grants	80	80	80	80	80
Union Pacific, 1st mort	92	92	92	92	92
Chicago and Alton	92	92	92	92	92
Chicago and Alton, pref					
Harlem					
C. C. and I. C	31	31	31	31	31½
Hannibal and St. Jo					
Iron Mountain	90	90	90	90	90
Adams Express					
American Express					
United States Express					
Wells-Fargo Express					

—Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day.

Penn'a Central	95½	Phila. and Erie	25
Reading	59¾	Penn'a. Allotments	55
United Co. N. of N. J.	120¾	Pittsburgh St	74
Oil Creek	34¾	Central Transp'n	17 30
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾	Central Trans tion	48

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes Stock Privileges as selling for one per cent. cash bonus on 30 days' time, and 1 @ 1½ per cent. bonus on 60 days at points varying from the market price of the securities named as follows:

	Puts.		Calls.	
Central & Hudson	⅛ to ¼	below	1⅛ to 2	above.
C. C. & I. C	1¾ to 2	"	⅜ to ⅝	"
Consolidation Coal	to —	"	1⅜ to 2	"
Erie Railway	3 to 3½	"	1⅜ to 2	"
Hann. & St. Jo	2 to 2¾	"	⅜ to ⅝	"
Harlem & R	⅝ to ¾	"	⅜ to ⅝	"
Lake Shore	⅛ to 1	"	1⅜ to 2	"
N. J. Southern	— to —	"	1⅜ to 2	"
Northwestern	⅝ to 1	"	1⅜ to 2	"
Ohio & Mississippi	⅛ to 1	"	1⅛ to 1⅜	"
Pacific Mail	1⅛ to 1¼	"	1⅛ to 1⅜	"
Rock Island	1 to 1⅛	"	2 to 2¾	"
Wabash	⅝ to 1	"	1⅜ to 2	"
Union Pacific	½ to 1⅝	"	1⅛ to 1⅜	"
Wabash, pref	1 to 1½	"	1⅜ to 1⅝	"
Western Union	1⅛ to 1¼	"	⅜ to ⅝	"
Gold, ⅛ for 30 days,				
¼ for 60 days	1⅛ to 1⅜	"	1⅜ to 1⅝	"

The above rates imply first-class names. Inferior names are offered on the street at points nearer the market.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 5, 1873.

REMARKS.—The oil market, as a whole, seems to be gradually becoming weaker. The decline at Parker's yesterday was from 2½cts per bbl. From this it will be observed that the oil trade is in a very demoralized condition in this market. There was also a slight decline.

CRUDE.

We have to report a dull market, with more sellers than buyers. This, however, has been the situation for some time. Spot was offered at 6¾@6¾c. At Parker's, sales of 2,000 bbls were reported at $2 30 per bbl. For prices in other parts of the oil regions, the reader can consult our dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was quiet and prices nominally unchanged. Standard brands were offered at 16 @16½c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market continues strong, with sales of city make at $2 15@2 20; country $2 00.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, June 4.—*The Herald* says: The markets were quiet and unchanged. Home refined 19½c in bond; 25½c in barrels. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 52½
1,000 bbls upper road, July	2 52½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 52½
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O., June	2 55
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O., July	2 55
500 bbls Oil City, spot	2 50
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 50
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 50
500 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 25
500 bbls Tidioute, August	2 25

NEW YORK, June 4.—Closing June 3.—Refined easier and prices have developed a much better shipping demand. Sales, part lots, yesterday of 250 bbls at 19¾c; 2,000 bbls June at 19¾c; 4,500 bbls July at 19¾c; 2,000 bbls August at 19¾c; 2,000 bbls Sept at 19¾c; 4,000 bbls Oct at 19¾c; 4,000 bbls do 19½c. Cases quoted 24½c; naphtha, 19c; crude, 6½c. Receipts, Philadelphia delivery 191 bbls; nominally for refined.

PARKER'S, June 4.—Market quiet at $2 and 30, for June, July and August. Spot $2 47½ and unchanged; nothing doing. Spot $2 47½ at 30.

OIL CITY, June 4.—Market quiet at $2 50. Lower rent $2 35 bbl.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 4.—Market quiet at $2 30 @ $2 40.

ROUSEVILLE, June 4.—Market quiet but weak at about $2 80.

TIDIOUTE, June 4.—Market still dull at $2 25 bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Market quiet; N. P., 19½c; crude, 6½c; Cases, 24½c; naphtha, 19c. Future—neglected.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph 1 line.)

NEW YORK, June 4.—Crude 6¾@6¾c; 8½c asked; refined 19¾c. Market quiet and transactions limited.

TITUSVILLE, June 4.—Market unsettled with no buyers above $2 50 per spot, and sellers quite anxious to meet buyers, first six months, at opening, but all bids are withdrawn now.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Refined 19¼@19½c; crude 6¾c in bulk; in bbls 12½c. Market firm.

OIL CITY, June 4.—Market very dull at $2 45a $2 50.

TIDIOUTE, June 4.—Market very quiet at yesterday's prices.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Jas. Bigard	Shamburg, Pitts. & Co.	180
Fisher Bros	Beggs, L. & Co	92
J. King	Liberty O W	154
Foster Bros	Riverside O W	420
Fisher Bros	Riverside O W	420
J. M. & Co	Vesta O W	1,757
P. T. & Co	Vesta O W	
J. Bushnell	Liberty O W	405
W. D. Stevenson	Liberty O W	420
G. J. Greer	Vesta O W	294
J. D. Stevenson	Liberty O W	294
J. Bushnell	Liberty O W	80
Tack & M	Clinton O W	709

Crude Oil Received by Mail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard O W	302	Beggs, L. & Co	92
Liberty O W	154	Shamburg, P. & Co	180
Riverside O W	565	Vesta O W	2,111
Everpure O W	294	Liberty O W	405
Lay O W	80	Clinton O W	709
Total			5,011

Refined Oil Shipped Past by the A. V. and W. P. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, June 4, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Clinton O Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	691
Clinton Ref Co	Logan, Phila	994
J. & McKee & Sons	Jno F. Logan, Phila	297
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co, Phila	572
Warden & Oxtard	Warden, F & Co, Phila	622
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	703
Lockhart & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	405
Wormser, M & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	400
M. & Wormser	Waring, K & Co, Phila	400
Braun & Wagner	Waring, K & Co, Phila	759
L. Irwin & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	529
Total		5,916

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No.	Hogs. No.	Sheep. No.	Horses. head.	Mules. head.
Wednesday, June 4	1,116	2,900	4,300	90	

Cattle.

The run of cattle this week, so far, is fair, and consists principally of the medium and common grades. The attendance of buyers is good. More country dealers from the small towns of the State present than for some time.

Trade cannot be called good, as shippers for the regular markets are taking only little stock, most of the sales being the lower grades for the country trade. Prices of common stock compare favorably with last week, while good prime stock is a shade lower.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 50; extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 25; extra 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; extra 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 00; fair to good 1,000 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; stockers, $5 25 to $5 50; bulls, $3 25 to $4 50; fresh cows, $34 to $60.

Hogs.

The run of hogs fair and in quality are good. Buyers are holding off; sales are made slowly, and prices are from 10 to 15c per hundred lower than yesterday. Heavy receipts and low prices are reported at Chicago, and is having an influence here. Some of the dealers are of the opinion that the bottom has not been reached, and whether the feeling is bad and the inclination downward.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $5 90a6 05; prime Philadelphia, $5 75; Yorkers $4 80 to $5 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep heavy, and in quality only fair. Some good stock is on sale, but the bulk of offerings are medium and lower grades. The market is dull since this day week, and sales are hard to make, and there are several loads in the pens unsold. The tendency of prices is downward. Following are the current rates:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 55; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 40; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 20; prime to 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 00.

COAL AND COKE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

JUNE 5.—The market has undergone no change. The supply is adequate to the demand. Many consumers are buying their winter supplies, and the trade has been satisfactory at quotations.

Youghiogheny, delivered	14½c
Ohio river, delivered	16@16½c
Cannel, delivered	23@24c
Youghiogheny coke, at yards	12@13c
Youghiogheny coke, delivered	14@16c
Cannel coke, at yards	17@20c
Cannel coke, delivered	7@ 9c

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 4.—Flour dull and prices a shade lower. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; extra $1 36a1 36; No 1, $1 32a1 33. Oats dull and prices have declined; white western 46c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1873.

REMARKS.—Again we are constrained to report a dull market in most departments of trade. Why this state of things should exist just now, puzzles many business men. Did the spring trade close ere it had fairly begun? Has the stringency of the money market anything to do with this dullness of the markets? Or is it the warm weather that is "playing hob" with business? Certain, however, it is that trade is dull and unsatisfactory, and we should not be surprised to chronicle a decrease in prices in some leading articles ere long.

The flour trade is not so firm as it has been for weeks past. The city mills are fully stocked with choice wheat, which was bought at the "top" of the market with the view of stocking up for the season of scarcity; and as the supply in the country seems not to be yet exhausted, it is more than probable that millers will reduce rates of flour in order to dispose of their surplus stocks.

As will be seen by the imports in another column the receipts of wheat continue large, the mills still being heavy purchasers. Prices are not lower but are weaker, and should the receipts continue heavy lower figures are likely to rule.

With regard to corn and oats, there is little change in the condition of the market. The demand is rather more active, and under light receipts prices are very firm. It is the general impression that the surplus stock has been sent forward, and that from this time until after harvest the receipts will be light. Hence those who can will hold their stocks for better prices.

Groceries are reported only moderately active, the demand being almost exclusively confined to the city, country dealers having generally supplied themselves and deserted the business streets of the city.

Bacon and provisions continue to move along quietly with a fair trade reported by leading houses. Pittsburgh cured meats have a wide reputation for excellence and are sought after far and near. The stock of hams on hand was over excelled, and those who desire to purchase a superior article can be supplied at any reputable house in the city.

Apples still hold a prominent place in the list of marketable products. The stocks are becoming reduced, and a strictly prime article finds ready sale at quotations. Weeks will intervene ere the new crop, home growth, puts in an appearance.

Butter continues in large receipt, and prices are supposed to have almost touched bottom. Some dealers are taking advantage of the stagnant state of the market to commence packing. This course, properly pursued, will turn out a paying investment.

The hay market is completely demoralized, owing to the unprecedently large receipts that are now pouring into the city, coupled with the fact that many farmers are using grass as a substitute for hay in some measure.

Canned goods continue in good demand, and all choice brands find ready sale, and will, doubtless, for some weeks to come.

There is more inquiry for broom corn, and we are reported a sharp advance in hurl, which has gone up from 5½c to 7½@8½c.

We notice new onions, from Bermuda, in the market. They are good sized and fresh in appearance, and sell at $2 75 ⅌ box, the box said to contain one bushel.

With regard to the vegetable market we have little to say, and prefer that the reader take his or her basket into their hand and satisfy forth and find prices by actual experiment.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,148	8,056	17,204
Apples, bbls	1,143	869	2,012
Potatoes, bbls	1,284	1,100	2,384
Corn, sacks	792	1,629	2,361
Wheat, sacks	7,259	12,845	20,104
Barley, sacks	517	309	1,156
Rye, sacks	1,344	1,722	3,066
Oats, sacks	9,228	13,307	22,535
Butter, pkgs	476	180	656
Bacon, pieces	3,179	1,475	4,654
Bacon, tierces	377	293	670

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for May for the past five years:

	May.	May.	May.	May.	May.
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Flour, bbls	39,468	35,023	31,063	40,183	43,289
Apples, bbls	223	2,412	1,573	3,119	6,048
Potatoes, bbls	2,459	1,240	1,146	2,943	2,384
Corn, sacks	21,892	17,623	15,229	26,848	6,761
Wheat, sacks	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	20,104
Barley, sacks	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,156
Rye, sacks	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,066
Oats, sacks	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	22,535
Butter, pkgs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	656
Bacon, pieces	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,654
Bacon, tierces	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	670

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Oats, sacks	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	22,535
Butter, pkgs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	656
Bacon, pieces	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,654
Bacon, tierces	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	670

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 4, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet, weak and not quotably lower; light sales of extra spring at $6 50a6 75.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular, unsettled and closing weak; No 2 spring Chicago $1 25, spot; $1 23¾ seller June; $1 20¾ seller July; No 3 do, $1 15¾ seller June; $1 09¾ seller July; No 4 spring Chicago dull at $1 20; No 3 do, sold at $1 12. Corn—No 2 mixed, 35¾c, spot or seller June; 35¾@36c seller July; 42c August; rejected 34c. Oats dull and prices unchanged; No 2, 28¾c spot; 30¾@30¾c seller July; rejected 28¾@29c. Rye dull and prices are nominal; No 2 quoted at 66c. Barley dull and prices nominal.

SEEDS—Timothy seed dull and prices are nominal. Timothy seed dull but unchanged.

WHISKY—Demand fair and prices advanced to 90½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged in every respect. Lard scarce and firmer; $7 35 bbl was bid at $7 40. Tennessee $7 40a7 50; city steam held at $7 60. Bacon quiet and unchanged in every respect at 8¾c for winter; summer 8c. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand. Bacon steady with a moderate demand; no sales.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 15c; middling 15c. Flour quiet, weak but business small; superfine winter $4 50a5 00; extra winter $5 00a5 75; double extra $5 00a5 50; treble do $5 75a7 50. Wheat dull and prices barely maintained; No 2 spring Chicago $1 15; No 3 fall $1 09a1 15; closing at the inside figure; No 2 red winter $1 20. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 2 mixed, 35¾c; No 2, 35¾a36c, no track; 38¾a38½c, elevator; cash bidders 37½; 43½c August. Oats dull; No 2, 30½c bid; 31c, on track; 31¾c elevator cash; 31¾a32c June; 29¾a30c July. Barley—No market. Rye dull; No 2 held at 66c. Whisky steady at 90c. Provisions dull; loading and order lots $1 to $2 bbl. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, 5¾a5¾c; clear rib sides, 7¾a7¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾a7¾c; clear rib sides 9¾a9¾c; clear sides 10¼c. Hams 12¾a13¾c. Lard quiet; tierces 8¼a8¾c; kegs 9¾a10c. Sugar dull; common 6¾c; fair 7¾a8c. Molasses—No offering. Whisky dull; Louisiana 94c; Cincinnati 96c. Coffee 18@19c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—Flour dull and prices are drooping; No 1 red winter, $6 40a7 00. Wheat—Market steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 21¾; No 2 do, $1 12¾; seller July, $1 13. Oats dull and prices have declined; No 2 mixed, 29½c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 mixed, 35c. Rye dull and prices have declined; No 1, 62c. Barley dull and market unsettled; No 2, 72c.

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Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.—Flour dull and prices a shade lower at $5 00a5 50. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; red $1 20a1 22. Tennessee $1 20a1 22; white $1 30a1 35. Corn quiet and unchanged at every respect at 37c bidding for car; 42c for shelled. Oats dull but unchanged at 28a29c. Bran and shorts, $12. Provisions dull. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; sides, clear 8¾c; clear 8¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8c; hams 14a14½c. Lard 9@9½c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 15c; middling 15c. Flour quiet, weak but business small; superfine winter $4 50a5 00; extra winter $5 00a5 75; double extra $5 00a5 50; treble do $5 75a7 50. Wheat dull and prices barely maintained; No 2 spring Chicago $1 15; No 3 fall $1 09a1 15; closing at the inside figure; No 2 red winter $1 20. Corn quiet and unchanged at every respect at 37c bidding for car; 42c for shelled. Oats dull but unchanged at 28a29c. Bran and shorts, $12. Provisions dull. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; sides, clear 8¾c; clear 8¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8c; hams 14a14½c. Lard 9@9½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 4.—Wheat dull and prices have declined; No 1 red offered at $1 05 and no buyers; No 2 red $1 05. Corn lower and sold at 36c for high mixed. Oats—No 1 State 42c. Petroleum firm and steady; standard white 18¾c; State test 17¾c.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Lumber—Market very dull; prices depressed, but quotations are nominally unchanged from yesterday, though most of the sales are kept private.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Frisia	June 5	Hamburg.
City of New York	June 5	Liverpool.
Samaria	June 7	Liverpool.
Celtic	June 7	Liverpool.
Baltic	June 7	Liverpool.
City of Paris	June 7	Liverpool.
Saxonia	June 7	Hamburg.
Neckar	June 7	Bremen.
Olympia	June 11	Liverpool.
Manhattan	June 11	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	June 11	Glasgow.
City of Baltimore	June 12	Liverpool.
Westphalia	June 12	Hamburg.
Abyssinia	June 14	Liverpool.
Vine for Harve	June 14	Liverpool.
Egypt	June 14	Liverpool.
Cuvonie	June 14	Liverpool.
Australia	June 14	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	June 14	Liverpool.
Algeria	June 14	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	June 18	Bristol.
Helvetia	June 18	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	June 18	Liverpool.
Lady Lyell	June 18	Liverpool.
Canada	June 21	Liverpool.
Victoria	June 21	Liverpool.
Bavaria	June 21	Liverpool.
Amazon	June 25	Liverpool.
Nevada	June 25	Liverpool.
Virginia	June 25	Glasgow.
Hammonia	June 26	Hamburg.
Vandalia	June 26	Liverpool.
Calabria	June 28	Liverpool.
Parisian	June 28	Liverpool.
Adriatic	June 28	Liverpool.
Anglia	June 28	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 4, 1873.

River stationary, with three and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer seventy-nine at six P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 4, 1873.

River four feet nine inches and falling. Departed—Carrie Brooks, for Zanesville, 9 A. M.; Express, for Parkersburg, 10:30 A. M.; Granite State, for Pittsburgh, 3 P. M. Cloudy and threatening.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—River eleven and a half feet, and rising. Arrived—Lucy Bertram and Minnesota, St. Louis. Departed—Minnesota, Steubenville. Cloudy and threatening.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 4.—River falling, with six feet in the canal and four feet and four feet six inches in the chute. Cloudy and hot with slight shower this afternoon. Business very dull. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Arlington, Memphis. Departed—Charmer and Arlington, Cincinnati. The Lucy Gaff left Cincinnati at 4 P. M. yesterday on her first trip to-day and will leave for Cairo to-morrow.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 4.—Clear and hot, with light rain and prospect for more; mercury 70 to 85. River has fallen 1 foot 11 inches and four feet six inches in the chute. Cloudy and hot with slight shower this afternoon. Business very dull. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Arlington, Memphis. Departed—Charmer and Arlington, Cincinnati. The Lucy Gaff left Cincinnati at 4 P. M. yesterday on her first trip to-day and will leave for Cairo to-morrow.

Receipts of Bissons, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	2	Reese, G. & Co. m	2
J. W. Porter, m	1	Lauer Bros. m	2
Isabella Furnace Co. o	11	Lewis, B. D. & Co. o	2
Total			20

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. W. Porter, m	1	Nimick & Co. m	1
Caughey & H. m	1		
Total			3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Wm Clark & Co. o	1	Reese, G. & W. p	1
Lucy's furnace, o	1	Wm Smith, p	3
Bloomingdale, B. & Co. o	16		
Total			22

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Jones & L. m	2	Wm Smith & Son, m	1
Total			3

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Jones & L. m	20	Painter & Son, m	4
Linn, Shorb & Co. m	1	Graff, B & Co. m	4
Wm Smith & Son, m	2	Lewis, O & P, m	6
Total			33

Coal Received by the Allegheny Valley R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Sable Coal Co	12	A V R R	4
A. V. R. R. Co	29		
Total			45

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Gertie	Phillips	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	H. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Gertie	Phillips	Geneva.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet large and falling.

Boats Departing this Day.

Geneva mail packets	S. A. M. and 5 P. M.
Geneva	West Virginia—Donaldson, 7 A. M.

The marks at the foot of Market street indicated three feet large and falling slowly. The weather was very warm. Trade on the landing was dull.

CAPT. TOBB's new mountain packet will soon be ready for business.

THE city of New Orleans paid P. H. Morgan $2,700 damages to property from overflow.

THE towboat Fearless and barges is receiving for St. Louis, and will leave on the first water.

THE steamer Juniata, Capt. Brennan, left for Cincinnati at noon yesterday. She will not return unless we have a rise.

THE Miralle sold at Marshal's sale, last Thursday, at New Orleans, brought $2,650. D. C. McCan & Son were the purchasers.

LUMBERMEN are very much agitated over the logs coming down the St. Croix. It is feared that the booms are not sufficient to accommodate them all.

THE steamer Mallie Ragon, having some repairs to make, will not leave until Friday at 10 A. M. In the meantime she will receive freight until noon on that day.

THE wreck of the old Carondelet has been left high on the head of Man

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Dutch War in Achnine.

PENANG, STRAITS OF MALACCA, June 4.—One of the Dutch men-of-war cruising off the coast of Sumatra fired into three British merchant vessels as they were leaving the harbor of Achnine. The Atchinese have sent messengers to this place asking for assistance. Coolies here are already enlisting in their service, if the Dutch persist in the war they will meet with stronger resistance than ever. The population of Sumatra are going to the plantations in consequence of the dwelling of laborers in the ranks of the Atchinese army.

Emperor William Indisposed—German Deference to the Evangelical Alliance.

BERLIN, June 4.—The Emperor William is slightly ill. He was unable to attend the banquet yesterday and review to-day in honor of the Shah of Persia.

The following delegates have been appointed to represent Germany at the World's Convention of the Evangelical Alliance to be held in New York next October: Messrs. Constantin Frankenhorst, the distinguished philologist; Kiechert, Christian Philanthropist; Kraft, Vonderpelin, Grunmann Hoffmann and Andreas Von Bernadorff, son of the late Count Von Bernadorff.

The Czar Not Ill.

VIENNA, June 4.—The reports of the illness of the Emperor of Russia are wholly unfounded. His Majesty assisted at a review of the troops to-day, and was present at the Court banquet last night.

Battle Between Carlists and Republican Troops in Spain.

PARIS, June 4.—Dispatches from the Spanish frontier report that a battle is in progress to-day between the Carlists under Dorregaray, and a force of 1,500 Republican troops. The result is not known.

BAYONNE, June 4.—The Carlists appeared before Irun to day and began an attack on the place. At last accounts they had taken forty carbineers prisoners.

MADRID, June 4.—The Carlists, by continually interrupting communications between Pampeluna and Saragossa, rendering it difficult to obtain authentic information, seek to make it appear that they have complete control of the frontier provinces. On the contrary of the false impression abroad they have their hopes of ever serving a second term of office. It should be understood that no faith can be placed on their representations to the marshal of Spain.

Ex-Empress Eugenie in Paris.

LONDON, June 4, 6 P. M.—It is reported that ex-Empress Eugenie is in Paris, and has been there for two days.

Death of an Eminent Naturalist.

PARIS, June 4.—Philippe Edouard Poutlatier, Count de Vernuil, an eminent naturalist and member of the institute, died to-day.

The Old Catholics Elect a Bishop.

COLOGNE, June 4.—The old Catholics have elected Prof. Reinkens as Bishop.

Protest Against the Suppression of Religious Orders.

ROME, June 4.—Eighty two heads of religious orders have signed a document protesting against the bill for the suppression of religious corporations, and appealing to the Pope, the law of nations and to God.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—The steamships City of Antwerp, Spain and Donan, from New York, have arrived out.

LONDON, June 4.—A dispatch from Shanghai says no lives were lost by the wreck of the steamship Drummond Castle.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 4, 5 P. M.—Weather throughout England to-day favorable for the growing crops. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England since last week £19,000. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced one per cent., and now stands at two per cent. Consols for money 92¾; and for account, 92¾. The upward movement in the rate of discount of the Bank of England checks instead encouragement. American securities; 5-20s of 62's, 86; do, 65's, 86½; do, 67's, 87; do, 68's, 87½; 10-40s, 82½. Petroleum—Refined 13½d. Linseed oil 30s.

PARIS, June 4.—Rentes 58f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Cotton dull and depressed; Middling uplands 9¾d.; do Orleans 9¾d.; sales 8,000 bales; American 1,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Lard—June and July delivery from Savannah and Charleston 53s.; July and August do 53s 10d; September and October do 54s 6d. Corn 30s 6d. Pork 74s. Bacon—Long clear, new 39s; short clear 39s 6d. Beef—Extra India quiet; not sold. Tallow—Prime city 43s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits 30s. Petroleum—Refined 13½d. Linseed oil 30s.

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LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Noon—Cotton quiet; Middling uplands 9¾d.; do Orleans 9¾d.; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 1,000 bales. Receipts 6,000 bales; American 3,000 bales. Futures—June and July delivery from Savannah and Charleston 53s.; July and August do 53s 10d; September and October do 54s 6d. Corn 30s 6d. Pork 74s. Bacon—Long clear, new 39s; short clear 39s 6d. Beef—Extra India quiet; not sold. Tallow—Prime city 43s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits 30s. Petroleum—Refined 13½d. Linseed oil 30s.

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ANTWERP, June 4.—Petroleum—Refined 49½f.

AQUATIC.

Coulter Challenged by Brown, of Halifax.

HALIFAX, June 4.—George Brown has challenged Henry Coulter to row a race at Springfield, Mass., for the championship of America.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 117¾@118.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money very easy at from 3 to 5 per cent. The unexpected announcement that the Bank of England had advanced the rate of discount from 4 to 7 per cent. caused an advance of from ¼ in gold, ¼@½ in foreign exchange, and a temporary depression of from ¼ to ⅝ in stocks. The rise in exchange is the natural result, and the bank rate is undoubtedly a precautionary measure, as another instalment of £10,000,000 sterling of the French indemnity is about to be paid over. The Bank of England having received the usual supply of gold from this country during the past spring, and having to pay American three million sterling before October next, naturally objects to drains on its specie and draw upon their bullion. London special dispatches state that money is below the bank rate in open market; also, that none of the Continental money centers' rates for bankers are above 6 per cent, except at Vienna, where it is 8.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange strong and higher at 109¾ for sixty days and 110 for sight.

GOLD.

Gold active and higher, opening at 118, advancing to 118¾, and closing at 117¾@118. Loans 2 to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $20,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $457,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull but firm.

U. S. comp., 1881	122½	5-20s, 1867	121¾
5-20s, 1862	116½	5-20s, 1868	120
5-20s, 1864	115¾	5-20s, 1865	119¾
5-20s, 1865	119¾	10-40s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	119¾	Currency 6s	123½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	93½	Virginia, old	43
Tennessee, old	73½	North Carolina, old	29
Tennessee, new	72¾	North Carolina, new	35½
Virginia, new	69		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened with considerable activity but weak in tone, owing to the reported failure of Kountze Bros. and rate of discount. In the afternoon the market became strong and higher, with a reaction at the close. Pacific Mail sold at 43¾, and receded to 43¾. There were many rumors afloat regarding the stock, the most important one per contra, the company buying 12,000 shares to turn into the company's treasury, but the denial of the movement soon started the stock up. Union Pacific sold down to 28, advanced to 29¾, and closed at 29¾. Erie declined from 62¾ to 62, and closed the day recovered to the highest point. Other changes unimportant. The market closed dull and sluggish, with the finest school house in Pennsylvania, and a corps of teachers second to none in the country. The establishment of a Normal Department for the training of teachers for the public schools of the city; the opening of a School of Design for Women; the organization of the Board of Control, together with many improvements in the other departments of the system, in the course of study and in the qualifications of the teachers.

Adams Express	93	Pittsburg	93
Wells, Fargo & Co	19	Fort Wayne	93¾
American Express	62	Terre Haute	15
United States Ex	50½	do preferred	40
Pacific Mail	43¾	Ohio & Mississippi	19½
New York Central	101¾	C., C. & I. C	93
Erie	62¾	do preferred	100
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	97¾
do preferred	130	Michigan Central	93
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	116
Pitts. Ft. & C. R. R.	97½	Union Pacific	29¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93	Quicksilver	36
do preferred	94½	Union	96
Rock Island	103½	Lackawanna	93½
North Western	86½	Hartford & Erie	3¾
St. Paul	34½	Banker's Bills	109¾

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 23c.; do Orleans 24c.; sales 2,000 bales of futures at 23c. Flour—Receipts 16,000 barrels; State and Western dull and unchanged. Corn fairly active at Flame and the market unchanged. Corn fairly active at a decline; receipts 209,000 bushels; sold 200,000 bushels; western mixed at 65@65½c.; steamer 65½@66c.; good to prime do 66@66½c.; high mixed and choice yellow 66½@67c. Oats—Receipts 61,000 bushels; sold 50,000 bushels; western 41@42c.; new mixed western 41@42c.; white western 43@44c. Rye steady; western 78@79c. Barley quiet and steady. Hops dull at 30@40c. for 1872. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes 14½c.; Ceylon 17½c. Wool in buyers favor; sales of 400,000 lbs. Coffee—Rio cargoes 14½c. Sugar active and firmer; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c.; Muscovado 9¾@9¾c.; Cuba 9½@9¾c.; refined 10¾@10¾c. Turpentine firmer at 30@30½c. Petroleum—Pork quiet; new mess $16 75; prime mess pork $14 50. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams 11@12c.; shoulders 7¾@7¾c.; middles 9¾@9¾c. Lard dull and heavy; kettle 9¾@9¾c.; steam 9¾@9¾c.; refined 9¾@9¾c. Butter steady; western 14@25c.; Chesse quiet and steady at 10@12c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed western, 65c. Oats dull and heavy; mixed western, 40@42c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet; mess pork nominal. Bacon—Shoulders scarce and firm at 7½c.; clear rib sides 9½c.; clear sides 9¾c. Lard dull and steady. Hams—sugar cured hams. Lard dull at 9¾@9¾c. Butter—Western active at 20@22c. Whisky dull at 93c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Flour very dull; superfine $5 25@5 50; extra $5 75@6; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra $6 25@6 50; Ohio do $6 75@7 25; Indiana $6 75@7 25; Western family $7 50@8; Pennsylvania do $7 50@8; Ohio do $8@8 50; fancy $8 50@9 50. Rye flour dull at 85c. Corn dull; yellow 66c.; mixed western 64c. Oats firm and fairly active; old white 53c.; new 45@50c.; mixed 45@48c. Petroleum—Crude 10½c.; refined 19¾c. Whisky 90c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Pig iron dull; Scotch $26 50@28 50; American $24 00@26 00. Bar iron dull; Scotch $6 00@6 50; American $4 00@4 50. Steel dull; cast, 14@16c.; spring, 6@7c. Nails quiet; cut $4 75@5 00; clinch $5 25@5 50.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 4.—Wheat dull; white Wabash $1 06. Corn quiet at 68.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

The Mary E. Forsythe Swamped.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—The river steamer Mary E. Forsythe, which left here Friday with a cargo of government supplies for Shreveport, encountered a storm and was swamped on Sunday night off the Mississippi Islands. The boat is a total loss. She reported fully insured in Western offices. No lives lost. The officers and crew were rescued by a fishing smack and landed at Biloxi. They arrived here this afternoon by railroad.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Arrived—Mary McDonald, Minnehaha, Hesperian, Hawk, North, Cincinnati, Johnson, Keokuk, Capital City, Vicksburg; Beaver and barges and Mohawk Belle, Illinois river; Bigney, Clara Dunn, Peoria City, Dogwood, Von Bonnell, St. Paul; Yeager, New Orleans; St. Joseph, Peoria; Wild Duck, Pittsburgh; New York, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Baker, Quincy; Bigney, Osino River. River rising slowly. Clear and warm.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 4.—River falling with five feet on Harpeth Shoals. Arrived—Mary Davage, Pittsburgh; Lawrence, Cincinnati. Departed—Tycoon, Cairo.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, June 4.—Down—Exporter and James Howard, Upper Red. Up—Steamer Shreveport. Cloudy and warm. River falling.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, June 4, 1873.

	Cents.
Moses Chess, Temperanceville, Pa.	3
Mrs. Christina Hartman, Freeport, Pa.	3
Miss Jennie Moore, Shelby P. O., O.	3
George Philips, Allegheny City, Pa.	3
Lee Stout, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Mrs. Lucy Stokes, Philadelphia, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The following is an abstract of the collections made at the office of United States Collector, Thos. W. Davis, during the month of May:

Spirits	$ 49,090 70
Tobacco	24,781 17
Fermented liquors	18,742 47
Miscellaneous	168 75
Total	$102,022 99

The Water Works.

The Water Committee held a meeting last evening, Henry Lloyd, Esq., in the chair, when the pay roll for the month of May, 1873, was examined and passed upon. No other business of any importance was transacted. Over one hundred and twenty persons were employed in the department during the month, and with bills for pay for repairs, &c., amount $13,000. Of this amount, about $3,000 were for the repairs made necessary by the recent break at the lower works.

Coddish Balls.

Coddish balls were a famous article of diet when the Ohio river passenger packets were in vogue, and the stewards of the different boats took great pride in the preparation of them. A cook that could not make excellent coddish balls could not run on a packet line boat. These balls are still highly prized on steamboats, and the following receipt for making them is from an old steward: Boil the coddish until done, and then pick out the bones. Then mash potatoes, mash them, and add coddish enough to please the taste. Put in a lump of butter, or fine grease, and season to suit. Then roll up in balls, baste with a little grease, put in an oven and brown them.

Action for Slander.

Thomas R. Murphy, by his attorney John Barton, Esq., yesterday brought suit against Agnes Lynch for slander, the latter having circulated on alleged defamatory language used by defendant and concerning plaintiff, to the effect that Murphy had forged Lynch's name to a certain paper, and that he (Lynch) had come here to send Murphy to the penitentiary for he had compounded a felony and otherwise he, who had given their opinion that Murphy should be convicted and urged that they would charge nothing for their services if there was no conviction. All this, so far as it impugns plaintiff's character, he strongly denies, claims to have suffered special damage by the slander, and brings suit to recover for the same.

John Irwin Discharged.

Some time since, John Irwin, a constable of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, made information before a justice, against one John Kroschen, for selling liquor without license. Subsequently the same officer made a similar information against a man named Bender, which for some satisfactory reason was withdrawn, the payment of costs by Bender. This proceeding was extremely distasteful to Kroschen, and especially so as no overtures for a settlement were made to him. So off to Mayor Callow posts the indignant man, and entered complaint against Constable Irwin, charging him with extortion in taking his costs from Bender. This would hardly be considered an offense in the eyes of Kroschen, were it not that one of his family was sitting up with him night before last in precarious health, and being on night watch, had fell asleep at his post, and was only wakened by hearing the gate open as Campbell passed out.

The Council Investigation.

John H. Hampton, Esq., counsel for Mr. John Dunlap, who prefers charges against Mr. John Fleming, a member of Councils from the Fourteenth ward, having asked the committee to whom it was referred, for particulars, to put their demands in writing, they have done so, as follows:

"The committee appointed by resolution of Common Council to investigate the charges against John Fleming, contained in a certain pamphlet issued by John Dunlap, decide that it is their duty to limit the conduct of said investigation to said pamphlet and their evidence only upon such portions of said pamphlet as in their judgment shall be considered relevant to the official conduct of said John Fleming as a member of Common Council, and to no other matter."

The committee, therefore, respectfully request said John Dunlap to lay before them in writing such specific charges as he may desire to make in addition to those contained in the official conduct of the said John Fleming, and that he be notified to be present before the committee at such time as they may decide upon in support of the same.

It will now be in order for Mr. Dunlap to prefer charges in writing, with specifications, and then the committee will proceed to take testimony.

Railroad Accidents.

Tuesday evening a man named James McFadden, brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was dangerously injured while attempting to couple cars on a freight train which he was helping to make up. McFadden was standing on one car waiting for the rest of the train to back up, that he might couple on, and with such force as to lift the rear car up to the one on which McFadden was standing, and crushed him frightfully between the two, before he could escape from his position. His right foot was crushed, and one of his legs was broken, and, it is feared, he was hurt internally. He was taken to the Twelfth Ward Hospital.

A German was run over by a freight train yesterday afternoon at the crossing of Liberty street and the Railroad. Both his legs were cut off, and it is supposed that he cannot survive. He was carried to the Hospital.

John Bentley, an employee of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, was killed yesterday morning at the Transfer Depot. He was under a car, making some repairs to the same, when other cars were carelessly pushed down against the one upon which he was working, and he was run over and instantly killed.

Our Public Schools.

In the last number of the Pennsylvania *School Journal* Mr. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent, has the following regarding the public schools of Pittsburgh:

"Nearly all in the whole country has, probably, made more progress in school affairs during the past year than the city of Pittsburgh. It has not only had a change of administration, but a change in the whole intelligence of an appetite, or feeling—the repetition is easier than the first effort—a majority of performances is made easier. Every honest act renders every subsequent honest act easier. Every right thought renders it more easy to cherish such thoughts. The strengthening process runs the faculties acquired to go on performing. Like the growth of the tree the progress cannot be seen; the change is difficult to note from day to day, but, no murderer ever probably determined to become such at the first fatal blow that he struck.

A war-ward thought cherished, an act slightly wrong performed and repeated, and the habit can be acquired is hardly less to be lamented." It seems only necessary to look at the well and packed in ice and salt, making a temperature of from twelve to fifteen degrees below zero of the engineer and at the other end an ordinary bath room stove, with a wood fire and a kettle of water boiling upon it, to understand why the freezing process is so much quicker than that one of his family was sitting up with him night before last to prescribe for a sick child, and going on night it becomes a second nature difficult to be resisted. Hence it is that many actions of which we need constantly to be reminded—things trite yet important. Man, said Paley, is a bundle of habits. We are often told this truth and as often forget it. Its vast importance is not comprehended by the young who should most of all understand it, or by the old who experience its power for good or evil.

Law pervades the entire universe, the atom and the mountain, mind and matter—the earth and the most distant planet. Nothing is so minute as to elude its grasp. Thought and action, feeling and willing are within its range. None of these are controlled by chance. Man himself is free to do or not, to receive or reject, and hence is accountable in the eye of the infinite law. The truth is written on the mind, all our thoughts and actions are strengthened or weakened, according to certain well known and fixed laws. Use strengthens; disuse weakens. The repetition of an act makes its performance easy. This is one of our best laws, as well as our physical and mental acts. Every honest act renders honesty more easy and dishonesty more difficult. So it is with every virtuous act.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," is as true as the school master has mainly placed his reliance upon the devotion from a wounded course. Make a child honest, and you make him fearless; make him heedful; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to his nature as lying and theft are to that of a Fenelon. As a child the habit of carefully regarding the truth, of carefully respecting the rights of others, of carefully refraining from all acts of imprudence which can involve him in difficulty, will grow with his growth, and bring into an element in which he cannot breathe as well if lying, of wrong, of theft.

Such is the power incident to our condition from the influence of which we cannot escape, and which for the good or evil, our happiness or sorrow according as it is used by us. For it is a power which is given to us to be used by us voluntarily. Just as freely as we do anything. As to the repeating of any thought, feeling or action, so to the repeating of any habit. All acts are easily performed. A single simple act is performed. It may be a mental act, or a moral act. It may be the exercise